

BSA
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 net.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 net.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 206-

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1924.

TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

E. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Aug	NARKUNDA		11,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA*	10,902
13th "	NALDERA		15,903
20th "	DONJOLA	MONGOLIA*	15,385
27th "	MACEDONIA		11,059
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
11th "	CHINA		7,952
18th "	DONJOLA	MOLDAVIA*	15,277
25th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	WOREA*	10,911
8th "	NARKUNDA		11,227
15th "	DONJOLA	MOOLTAN*	15,385
22nd "	NALDERA		10,902
29th "	DELTA	MALWA*	13,941
5th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
12th "	DONJOLA	MALWA*	15,385
19th "	CHINA		7,952
26th "	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
2nd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
9th "	NARKUNDA	MONGOLIA*	15,385
16th "	NARKUNDA		11,227
23rd "	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,059
30th "	NALDERA		15,903
6th Feb.	DONJOLA	MOLDAVIA*	15,277
13th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
20th "	DELTA	MOREA*	10,911
27th "	CHINA		7,952
6th March	DONJOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
20th "	DELTA	MALWA*	10,541
27th "	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
3rd Feb.	NARKUNDA		11,227
10th "	DONJOLA	MALWA x	20,837
17th "	NALDERA		15,903
24th "	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

GUARANTEED HARMLESS CURE. LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Syphilitic Paratubercular, promptly cured by internal and external application of the "Leprosy Cure" and bath for 15 days' use, at Rs. 15/- per bottle. Postage extra.

Dr. F. M. MISHA, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in examining a patient under treatment says in his report:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specific, internal and external at Rs. 10/- per set. Postage extra.

Mr. J. L. Pector, Ripon Road, Bombay, "has cured my white patches entirely."

Dr. F. M. MISHA, I.M.S., Police Hospital, Fort:—I have used your medicine in two cases and found good results."

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

BHAGALPUR AND MIRJAPUR.
Telegrams:—Chemists, Bhagalpur.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, headache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

TAILORS

For the coming season we are showing new styles, woollen silk and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.
44, Churchgate Street, Fort.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS

AND

CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.

SAFE, RELIABLE

AND

NO TROUBLE.

America-India Export
& Import Co.,
Lehar Chaudhary, BOMBAY.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS LAMPS.

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS,
ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN &
AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

India Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.,

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F. I. A. (London)—one of the greatest Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very satisfactory position which the Valuation uncovers."

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business. For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Meadows Street, Bombay.

P. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.



USE DIET QUININE
FOR ALL KINDS OF FEVER

USE VINUM GRAPES
A PERFECT TONIC & FOOD FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS

USE PROVARSON
FOR ALL KINDS OF SYPHILIS & MALARIA

USE ESSENCE OF BEDANA
NUTRISHING FOOD & TONIC FOR ALL SYSTEM

Sole Agents:—Messrs. M. FRIENDS & CO.,
HATKHOLA, CALCUTTA.
Selling Agents for Bombay: Messrs. T. M. THAKORE & Co.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
& in all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, etc.



See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS:—
ABRECHT & Co.,

Opp: Whiteaway's, 289 Hornby Road, Bombay.

"OMEGA"

The watch of matchless merit is appreciated in both HEMISPHERES.

Discount

15%



Manufactured by
LALIMLI
the Woollen Mills of India

Tweeds and Serges

Guaranteed to be 100% Pure Wool

TWEEDS AND SERGES.

With the approach of the cold weather, there comes the need for suitable clothing. You cannot do better than to send for your requirements to LALIMLI who guarantee PURE WOOL materials.

For smart Suits, our Tweeds and Serges are unrivalled. They are made in a large range of patterns and colours and we invite your enquiries for samples.

TWEEDS 54" wide.

Cheviots at Rs. 5/- per yard.
Donegals at Rs. 4/- and
Rs. 4/10/- per yard.
Tropicals at Rs. 4/12/- per yard.

SERGES 54" wide.

In several Qualities,
Colours and Mixtures from
Rs. 4/- to Rs. 11/- per yard.

For all your requirements in Underwear, Hosiery of every description, Suiting and Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Rugs or for anything which can be made from Pure Wool, write to us.



THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co.

(Branch of the British India Corporation Ltd.)
CAWNPORE.

OPTIMUS

THERE ARE OVER
5,000,000

"OPTIMUS"

Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.

SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.

AGENTS:—

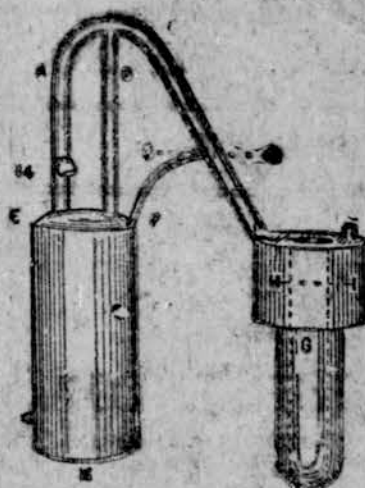
CLUBWALLA & Co.

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



THESE ARE ALL STEEL.
FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEU

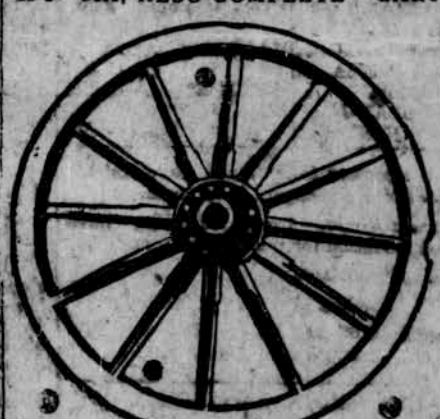
PETROL AND KEROSENE STOVES. OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

FOR SALE

ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA. ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft. dia. fitted with iron tyre, one iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50/- per pair with axle F. O. B. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yokes, pole complete Rs. 100/- each F. O. B. Bombay. Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.

Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5 ft. dia. brass hub at Rs. 100/- per pair with axle f.o.b. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOMAMED
120-121, Khaja Mohalla, BOMBAY, No. 1
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay."

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all forms of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 18.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Art is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

CHIEF AGENTS:

LIFE.

DEHURANDHAR BROS.,
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Pattee Bazar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE.

INDO-UNIVERSAL Coy.,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT



LADIES SAFE REMEDY
for functional troubles,
delay, pain and those
irregularities
peculiar to
the sex.



WHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE
Sole by all Chemists

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN
COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE WORLD DRUG
AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

M. G. RAMCHANDRAN, of Bom-
bay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at
Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bom-
bay, Contributory of the above-
named Company. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of August, 1924, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on behalf of the Petitioner above-named and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Lordship in Chambers on the 12th day of September, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) and pending the hearing and final disposal of the said Petition No. 41, Moos. Esqr. has been appointed Provisional Liquidator of the assets of the said Company and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the Winding up of the said Company under the said Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) RUSTOMJI & GINWALA.

Petitioner's Attorneys.

5, Rutherford Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. N. LAL, PARBIBERAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore, hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned (Attorney for the purchaser) at his office No. 65, Le-
slanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed with the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Bonavla in the Old Khandalla Road, measuring 38 6/16 Gunthas, equivalent to 463 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a larger piece of land bearing Survey No. 177 and Entry No. 243 in the Registration Sub-District of Maval, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona and bounded on the North partly by the Old Khandalla Road and partly by the properties of Babu Laxminarayana Balam and Sir Narayan Ganesh Chaudhary, on or towards the West by the plot of Babu Laxminarayana Balam, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. R. R. Patelwala and partly by the property of Mr. R. R. Patelwala and partly by the Municipality under Municipal No. 11, 70.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1924.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
For Messrs. Edgemoor, Gulabchand Wadia and Company.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

26534

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.Suit No. 742 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 27th day of February, 1924.
Summons to answer Plaintiff under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and G. V. III, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
RETURNED BY THE PLAINTIFF.
CHAND MASTER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name and style of Master Sons and Co., as Share Stock Bullion, Finance and Exchange Broker, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort, Bombay. Plaintiff.

KALYANJI HANSRAJ, a share-broker, residing at Kaladevi Road, without the Fort, Bombay. Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeteth Whomsoever the above-named Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 2,500 and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 20th day of January, 1922 till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by you, or by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

26554

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 127 BUNDLES OF UN-
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, the following:
127 Bundles Unmanufactured Tobacco.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, HAND
PENS, SWAN PENCILS, BOTTLES VASES,
LINE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS,
WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 30th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, the following:
By order of the Bank concerned.
1 case about 100 gross Pencils No. 804 gold fish.
1 case about 100 gross Pencils No. 803 Empire.
By order of office concerned.
1 case about 30 dozen hand fans.
1 case about 26 gross Swan Pencils.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Elrahim Haji Latif of Cutlery Bazar.
2 cases each 500 gross buttons Italian (colour).
On account of Insurance office concerned.
About 19 dozen bottles of Vasoline.

By order of The Chief Presidency Magistrate.
Unclaimed Articles, gold puttees, pouch, rings, chain, buttons etc; silver watch, Todas, waist band, wearing apparels, coat, pants, shirts, dhoties, etc. Tin and iron plates, brass Pat, spoons, forks, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyre canoe victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyre Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyre Vis-a-Vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

1 Moss Motor car four cylinder seven seats 12-16 H.P. in good running order.
1 Humber Motor Cycle with B. S. A side car recently repaired and painted.
1 Phonograph German three wheel motor car 4 seater 12 H.P. 6 Electric lamps 40-miles per gallon petrol.
1 New Evans German motor cycle 150 miles per gallon petrol.
1 Ford Motor car in running order and good condition.

1 Clement Bayard motor car 4 seater 12 H.P. complete with new Hood and Monsoon fitting wire wheels with tyres in good order and Stepmo, new tyres completely overhauled recently in good running order.
1 Briscoe touring car 5 seater in good condition 12 H.P. recently overhauled and renovated.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB-WALERS AND
COUNTRY-BRED HORSES BELONGING
TO THE BOMBAY CITY MOUNTED POLICE.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:
19 horses belonging to the Bombay City Mounted Police, consisting of Arabs, Walers and Country-bred.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
MACHINERY.

Under instructions from E. Holt Esqr., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 4860 of 1923 (Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd., v/s. M. N. Ganesha and Sons), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:
One Drawing Frame, and six Twist ring spinning frames.
For further particulars apply to Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd., at Shah-i-Bagh House, Witter Road Ballard Estate, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 31st day of Aug. 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, the following:
Late Mr. W. E. Waite, where furniture by Roberts and Dewji Ganji, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet glass door show cases, hat stand, single and double door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 31st Aug. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpatti Sea face in Adenwalla Mansion next to the Wilson College, flat lately occupied by Late Mr. W. E. Waite, where furniture by Roberts and Dewji Ganji, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet glass door show cases, hat stand, single and double door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.
E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M. 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 9/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Pres. 5/2.
Bank's buying T. T. D. A. Pres. 5/2.
Bank's buying D. D. Pres. 6/2.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 123.
Bank's buying 60 Day D. Rs. 123.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 314.
CROSS RATES—
London-New York, 4.48-11/16.
London-Paris, 85.45.
London-Berlin, 23.90.
London-Brussels, 89.60.
London-Rome, 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Aug. 28.
Tele. Transfers 1/5 9/32 steady.
Bar Gold £412 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/8 quiet.
London, Aug. 28.
Rentes 3 per cent. 58 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver—Small offering.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2.
Interest 7 days' market loans 2 3/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
London, Aug. 28.
Stockholm 16.85.
Christiania 82.16.
Amsterdam 11.58.
Switzerland 23.86.
Belgium Yesterday's 89.50.
Athens Yesterday's 24.50.
Prague 119.12.
Cuban Sugar September 27th sellers 19 5/8.
Exchange on London in Paris 8320.
Exchange on London in New York 18,560,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 16,150.
Demand Bills 44825.
DISCOUNTS.
London, Aug. 28.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/32 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/32 4 3/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/32 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/32 4 3/4.

STOCKS.
London, Aug. 28.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 289 7/8 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 291 7/8.
War Loans 5 per cent 1927/47 2101 9/16.
Conversion Loan 277 1/4 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 2100 7/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 2112 1/2.
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent 47 1/2 noml.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/2 plus 1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/2 -1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 1/2.

BULLION.
Bombay, Aug. 29.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/4/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/4/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/5/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/2.
London, Aug. 28.
Bar gold ready s. 92-1.
Silver ready d. 34-6.
Silver forward d. 34-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Continent bought.

GOLD.
Bombay Aug. 29.
Ready—24-5-3.
Valda Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Bhadra 24-5-6 24-5-6
Ashu 24-6-3 24-6-3
Tel Mandi.
Bhadra 0-7-0
Ashu 0-8-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.
Bombay, Aug. 29.
Ready—80-12-0.
Valda Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Bhadra 81-3-0 80-15-0-80-16-0
Ashu 81-7-0 81-3-0 81-4-0
Tel Mandi.
Bhadra 0-13-0
Ashu 1-4-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 29.
3 per cent Government Paper Rs. 67 1/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1920-47 Rs. 94.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 56.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/12.

BOMBAY MARKET.
COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 29.
Today's market reported 40 to 50 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 point down to 3 points up, mainly the market declined on some hedge selling but at the close steadied on short covering.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th Inst. as under—
"Outside demand and short covering in view of crop deterioration reports."
Notwithstanding higher advices reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning only 1/2 more than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April-May i.e. at Rs. 487 1/2. At the outset, on buying by Commission. Houses and Marwari shroffs the price advanced gradually to Rs. 488. Around this level several operators came out as sellers which caused values to give way to Rs. 491 1/2 and closed at Rs. 492 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 490 1/2 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 489 1/2 on selling by operators and jobbers and closed steady at Rs. 490 at 4 p.m.
Fine M. G. Omra Dec./January opened at Rs. 468 1/2 and advanced gradually to Rs. 468 on buying by Offices. The values then declined to Rs. 466 on selling by Marwari shroffs and closed steady at Rs. 467 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal Dec./January opened at Rs. 415 and closed at Rs. 421 at 4 p.m.
Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, the demand being strictly limited to nice quality only.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 29.
6 P.M.
Fully Good Broach April-May .. 450
" " Good Bengal Dec./Jan. .. 419
Fine Omra .. Dec./Jan. .. 456

SPOT QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 29.
Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good, Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh
Punjab .. 558 613 628 613
M. G. Omra No. 3 .. 631 646 651 ..
M. G. Southers .. 606 616 598 586
M. G. Madras .. 586 591 586 ..
M. G. Khambhat .. 576 581 576 ..

E. L. COTTON ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 29.
Fully Good Broach April-May .. 491
" " Bengal Dec.-January .. 426
Fine Omra .. Dec.-Jan. .. 466
Good Southers .. Aug.-Sept. .. 578
5 per cent Loan due 1915-55 Rs. 89/10.
5 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
5 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/2.
6 per cent Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1924 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1924 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1924 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Municipal due 1924 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Improvement Trust due 1924 Rs. 76.

SHARES.
Bombay, Aug. 29.
The following are the closing rates—
BANKS.
Imperial 1305 1/2, Contributory 353/12 1/2, India 81 1/2, Central 24 1/2, and Eastern Bank 84 1/2.
London, Aug. 29.
Chartered Bank £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £137.
National Bank £44 7/8.
Eastern Bank £26.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 3/4.

London, Aug. 28.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.
Total Bullion £128,390,000 No Change.
Public Deposits £17,000,000 Incr. £1,400,000.
Other Deposits £105,400,000 Decr. £1,000,000.
Govt. Securities £11,000,000 Decr. £1,500,000.
Other Securities £75,900,000 Decr. £1,400,000.
Notes and Gold £22,700,000 Decr. £200,000.
The Bank Reserve is 18.5 per cent of the liabilities.

COTTON MILLS.
Ahd. Advance 450, Apollo 23, Bombay Cotton 52 1/2, Bombay Dyeing 76 1/8, Bredbury 509, Century 408, Cent. India 530, Colaba Land 172 1/8, Coorla 185, Crocsett 273 1/2, Curram 428, Dawa 665, Daw. Sassoon 210 1/2, Elphinstone 514, East India 940, Finlay 700, G. S. 64, Gokak 112, Ind. Bleaching 290 1/2, Ind. Mahwa 483 1/2, Jamshed Mfg. 140, Kas. 200 1/2, Khatia 215, Kohliwar 1300, Luxmi Cotton 480 1/2, Madhowni 282 1/2, Marwarides 225, M. Petit 2600, Morari 2700, New Great 82 1/2, New City 380, Pabani 265, Pearl 590, Phoenix 545, Simplex 267 1/2, Standard 3600, Swan 890, Swadeshi 560, Tata Mill 265, and Vishnu Cotton 182 1/2.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Andhra Valley 372 1/2, Alcock 180, B. Burma 385, B. Burma N.I. 70 1/2, B. Burma Pet. 6/2, Burma Railway 90/10, Bombay Steam 71 1/2, Bundi Cement 183 1/2, Katni Ord. 70, Katni 194 1/2, New India Insur. 15 1/8, Shivraj 45, Tare Iron Ord. 18 1/4, Tata Deft. 81 1/4, Tata Hydro. 720 1/2, Seidha Steam 8/2.

RUBBER.
London, Aug. 29.
Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Decr. sellers 14 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. sellers 10 5/8. Steady rather reserved.

FREIGHT.
London, Aug. 29.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

August 29.
New York Market 28th August 1924.
Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Last known prices in Liverpool. Closing Prices. Since previous close.
21.40 Oct. 24.33-02 24.57+17 24.83+43
23.00 Dec. 24.13+13
23.93 Jan. 24.18+23 24.45+50
24.30 Mar. 24.75+45
24.46 May 24.91+40

On 27th August Spot New York 26.40-50.
New Orleans 24.13-41.
Telegraphic market advices—Market advanced in short covering. October highest 24.88 (1.30 p.m.), lowest 24.38 (at the opening), range .50 points.
Liverpool Market 28th August 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Last known prices in Liverpool. Closing Prices. Since previous close.
14.08 Oct. 13.82-26 13.95-13 14.11+03
13.80 Jan. 13.65-24 13.75-11 13.89-01
13.00 Mar. 13.65-25 13.89-01
13.88 May. 13.86-02
13.71 Jul. 13.68-03
Egyptian
19.11 Nov. 19.40+29
18.66 Jan. 18.90+24
Telegraphic market advices—(1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 325,000.
Light rains Amarillo (Tex) dist. Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.
(2) Market very steady. End of the month trade fixing call sales improved. Spot demand. Sales 12,000. Some hedge selling. Short covering.
Some rains in Texas. American cross rate 4.48 1/4.
Jays estimate condition 64 per cent. indicates a crop of 13,220,000. National Gunners Association 61 per cent. indicates a crop of 12,440,000.
(4) Average par yield 1st September Bureau Report, 255 lbs.

COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 28.
Rales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 12,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 2,500.
Mid. Americans Spot 15.40—Improved request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaris 2515.
NEW YORK 11 A.M.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
October 24.72
January 24.28
March 24.55
NEW YORK NOON CALL—
October 24.76
January 24.33
March 24.69
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.—
October 23.88
January 24.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, Aug. 28.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C Liverpool
October 14.11 plus .08
January 13.89
March 13.89 -0.01
May 13.95 -0.02
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Liverpool, Aug. 28.
August 11.51 -0.20
September 11.21 -0.25
October 13.87 -0.21
January 13.68 -0.21
March 13.69 -0.21

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.
Liverpool, Aug. 29.
October 14.12 plus .01
November 13.95 -0.01
January 13.90 -0.01
March 13.90 -0.01
May 13.88 no change
Egyptians January 18.90
EGYPTIANS.
November 18.97
January 18.95
March 18.90
CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, Aug. 28.
August 14.77 plus .06
September 14.40 -0.03
October 14.11 -0.03
November 13.95 -0.01
December 13.89 -0.01
January 13.89
February 13.89 -0.01
March 13.89 -0.02
April 13.85 -0.02
May 13.85 -0.02
June 13.74 -0.02
July 13.68 -0.03
Tone—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, Aug. 28.
August 23.15 plus .09
September 20.95 -0.32
October 19.65 -0.29
November 19.40 -0.29
December 19.15 -0.29
January 18.90 -0.24
February 18.80 -0.24
March 18.75 -0.24
April 18.67 -0.24

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Aug. 28.
M. G. Bengal, Good 10.85
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good 11.25
M. G. Bengal, Fine 11.05
No. 1 Omra, Good 10.90
No. 1 Omra, Fully Good 11.40
No. 1 Omra, Fine 11.00
M. G. Broach, Good 11.40
M. G. Broach, Fully Good 11.80
M. G. Broach, Fine 12.20
M. G. Seinde, Good 10.75
M. G. Seinde, Fully Good 11.15
M. G. Seinde, Fine 11.55

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.
New York, Aug. 29.
Futures at New York
October 21.90 plus .40
December 21.43 -0.43
January 21.45 -0.40
March 21.75 -0.48
Futures at New Orleans
October 21.02 -0.40
December 21.22 -0.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/4
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 68 1/2

METALS.
London, Aug. 28.
English Best Selected Copper 60 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. £23 3/16
Copper Braziers £24
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Solder £28 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4
Tin Block £27 1/2

WHEAT.
London, Aug. 28.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 52
Bozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Aug. Sept. sellers 53 1/2
Tone—steadier
Australian Aug. Sept. buyers 56 1/2
Choice White Karachi for Aug./Sept. buyers 53
Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sept. value 52 1/2
Cargo, Choice White Karachi Aug. shipment sellers 53 1/2

SEEDS.
London, Aug. 28.
Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/8 and For Aug./Sept. paid £20 1/4
Cutnosed Bombay Aug./Sept. £10 3/4 nearest value, quiet.
Castorseed Bombay Aug./Sept. Rather more enquiry, £29.
Rapeseed Peropore Real Bold Aug./Sept. quoted £21 1/4
Toria Aug./Sept. sellers £21 1/2
Brown Cawpore Aug./Sept. Hall buyers £20 3/4
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sept. Shipment at £22 and in Linseed Bombay for Aug./Sept. shipment £22 1/4 to Dunkirk. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Aug./Sept. shipment at £20 1/4. In Wheat, Parcel Choice White Karachi at 53 1/4 for Oct. shipment and about 52 1/2. In Parcel Red Karachi about 52. In Barley, Cargo, 41 1/2 for Sept.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 28.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug./Sept. Done and Buyers 22.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net. Closing rather steadier.
Raw Linseed Aug. value 41 3/8.
Raw Linseed Buyers etc. Sept./Decr. Buyers 40 3/8.

BARLEY.
London, Aug. 28.
Karachi Bawley Aug./Sept. sellers 41.

JAVA SUGAR.
London, Aug. 28.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, Sept. sellers 21/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Deer. sellers 22.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Java Jan./March sellers 22 1/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.
Bombay, Aug. 29.
Three more steamers have arrived from Java with 1,26,000 bags, still prices were fairly maintained on account of heavy export coverages and large quantity charged lands for June July August Shipment C 21/4 to 21/1 Free Bombay Harbour. There was good enquiry both from inter-c. and clearance were very good. There was no fresh direct business to report, excepting small business the P. B. B. November January, at 21s. 6d. and Decr. November December at 20s. 11d. Free Bombay Harbour, Karachi and Calcutta markets ruled quiet throughout the week with heavy arrivals and no business. Java reported a quiet but

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SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 29

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Annedatad Advance	440		430
Bombay Cotton	45		5
Bombay Dyeing	745-37 8-52-8	37 8-56-4-770	
Century	390-47 8-97-8	40	4
Nagpur	615-10-18-12	17-8-826-4	
Colaba	176-70-71-4	79-4-176-4	17
Crescent ex-divi	255-57-8-63-12	61-1-263-12	272-8
Indore ex-divi	397-8-407-8	10-412-8	10-402-8
Kohinoor	1235		130-4
New Great	366-4-76-4	75-380	87-8-380
Pearl ex-divi	540-75	70-75 580	85-577-8
Phoenix	520		540
Rharmula	115		108-12
Simplex	237 8-32-8-38-12	243-12	213
Swan ex-divi	860		850
Swadesh	565-70	73-12-580	090-553-12
Pabni ex-divi	262-8		3-0
Fatal ex-divi	922-8-27-3	20-4-233-12	25-937-8
Mathuradas	220		225
Tata Mill	248-12		265
Globe	60		63
Mysore	112-8		11-8
Madhavji	170	247-8	300-282-3
Finlay ex-divi	425		500
Chokak	107-8		1-5
Edward Sassoon	205		210
Meyer Sassoon	140		145
Alcock	170		180
Bombay Burma Old	308-12		3-5
Bombay Elec. Tram	70		70
Bombay Steamers Ord.	10-4		10-4
Bund Cement	27-8		27-11
Central E. Mining	45		45
Indian Cement	17-2		10-4
Tata Steel Ord.	56-4-68-12	63-12-77-8	80

study markets with buyers holding off and anxious sellers. Mauritius reported a firm steady markets with buyers holding bought 15,000 tons at 21st. to 21s. 3d. -cfr Bombay Basis. There was no business to report for India, London and America kept steady with moderate business doing. We do not expect further rise for the present. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks—
T. M. O. Oct./Decr. equal 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 240,000 Bags.
T. M. O. Aug./Sept. equal 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 240,000 Bags.
T. M. O. Oct./Decr. equal 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 240,000 Bags.
Mauritius Oct./Decr. 21s. 4d. F. B. Harbour stocks 240,000 Bags.
Nizam with 37,648 Bags Java Sugar.
Colaba with 78,632 Bags Java Sugar.
Orma with 12,951 Bags Java Sugar.
Arrivals—
Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/1 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment July, Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Root Sugar Shipment Nov.-Decr. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh. 20/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment Oct.-Nov. Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar at present—
Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/1 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment July, Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
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Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment Oct.-Nov. Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 29th August, 1924.

During the week under review Ready Prices have witnessed no significant fluctuations. Plentiful Stock heavy, fresh arrivals and very good purchase enquiries were the principal features throughout the week. Spot Prices have more or less remained steady around last week-end price-levels. Transhipment rates have undergone a drop of 2 to 3 Ac. per cwt. Daily clearances including local requirements averaged 5,700 bags per day as against 5,500 bags a day during the last preceding week. The high and low rates during this week were Rs. 20/3 and Rs. 20/1 for Ready Sugar and Rs. 15 and Rs. 14/15 for Transhipment. Our Forward Market ruled steady with

(For other Commercial see next page.)

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp decline both in New York and Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on some hedge and straddle selling on bearish Agricultural Bureau Report. In the middle of the week the market recovered on local buying and shorts covering.

Under the influence of renewed favourable weather conditions and crop prospects, the American markets have continued to show a declining tendency and a considerable depreciation in values has to be recorded on the week. The Agricultural Bureau Report published in America on the 23rd instant gives the condition of the crop as on 15th August. The figure of 10,000,000 bales, and an estimate of 12,950,000 bales, whilst the total quantity of cotton ginned upto 16th August shows the figure of 10,000,000 bales. Operators are very nervous as to what may happen, as although the Bureau Report indicates a large crop, the condition shows a distinct falling off. The boll-weevil menace seems to be very much less this year than it has been for some time past, which is a very reassuring factor. The next fortnight will prove to be a very important one, as the weather conditions will be a full test of the yield which will enable some reserve to be accumulated after the past years of depletion, and we devoutly hope that the weather may continue as it is at present.

Reports from Manchester are again of a cheerful nature, and with a brighter aspect for the next crop and a substantial falling off in prices, the volume of business would naturally lead to a quick expansion. The demand for American spot cotton has been well maintained and there has been a good undercurrent of enquiry about it.

It is difficult to pronounce a strong and confident view at the present moment, for, as stated above, so much still depends upon weather conditions during the next fortnight. If the weather continues favourable a further fall will be the outcome, but on the other hand should the weather change for the worse, a bull market might be expected to turn out at a higher level. We still advise great conservatism and caution and the best policy to adopt at the moment is to remain out of the market for the time being.

The local market has very nearly followed the movements of the American markets and prices here register a decline of about Rs. 20 compared with last week. The market in the Bazar is still bearish in consequence of rather more favourable weather both in Bombay and unpopularity. There have been wide spread rains this week and crop prospects generally speaking, show a promising outlook, although in some districts heavy rains, should continue, may prove detrimental to the new crop should the market be under the influence of more favourable weather, we think it will pay to make purchases at that time.

The ready demand has been somewhat slackened off. The bulk of the support has come from Japanese Houses, with European Enquiries still remaining inactive.

The following were the closing prices in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	This week	Last week
New York October	25.76	24.83-93
New York December	25.55	24.42-92
New York January	25.32	24.42-92
New York March	25.63	24.73-90
New York May	25.83	24.91-92
Liverpool	14.83	14.11-72
Liverpool	14.59	13.89-70
Liverpool	14.52	13.82-67
Liverpool	14.54	13.86-68
Liverpool	14.32	13.65-64

FORWARD MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 29. A fairly good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 500 and gradually declined to Rs. 506 on selling by tired Bulls and Commission Houses. On the 23rd inst. the market was closed. It opened on the 25th instant easier at Rs. 501 in sympathy with a further decline in America. On selling by Commission Houses and Exporting Houses and Shroffs the prices gave way to Rs. 496. Again going up by a rupee the values further dropped to Rs. 481 on Office and Commission Houses selling. On the 26th inst. the market opened at Rs. 481, but again improved to Rs. 493. In response to a further sharp drop in New York futures on the 26th instant the market opened easier at Rs. 485 and declined to Rs. 483 on selling by one Japanese House and Commission Houses. Around this level Shroffs, Commission Houses and Bazar operators bought lifting the market to Rs. 490, but the price after heavy rain to Rs. 487 on general selling. On the 27th inst. the market was closed. The same opened on the 28th inst. easier at Rs. 483 and touching Rs. 484 gave way after heavy rain to Rs. 481 on Commission Houses and Shroffs. From this level the market recovered to Rs. 485 on Commission Houses and Bulls buying and closed at Rs. 486 on the same day.

Fine Omer December/January opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 483 and gradually declined to Rs. 476 on Office and Commission Houses selling. Going up to Rs. 471, the price further dropped to Rs. 459 on further selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses. From this level the market improved to Rs. 467 on Japanese and Exporting Houses buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 28th instant at Rs. 461. F.G. Bengal December/January opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 435 and closed at Rs. 435 on the 28th inst. the highest being Rs. 435 and the lowest Rs. 411.

PIECE-GOODS.

A steady tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. Much of the anxiety has been relieved by the rains.

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which though late, were badly needed in several cultivating districts. The demand is expected to follow in consequence of the favourable turn of the monsoon and there are hopes of improvement after a week. Rupee rates have shown very little change in the absence of business. Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been steady, but with little doing. Popperell Drills have been easier. There has been no alteration in the values of Grey Jaconets. Dutch Fine White Shirtings have shown a firmer tendency. 58 inches by 29 yards Red End White Mulls have improved by further two annas per piece, 40, 45 and 50 inches by 18 yards White Mulls worth from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per piece have been somewhat easier. Ranges of White Nainsooks in 27 inches by 18 yards of the value of Rs. 4-9 per piece average have shown a reduction of an anna per piece.

The Manchester Market has been very irregular, owing to the fluctuations in the price of the raw material. The quotations of makers have varied in accordance with their engagements. Some needy sellers have shown willingness to offer concessions in the rates in order to obtain business. But most of the offers of the dealers have been a long way out. The opinion of some shippers is that if cotton remains on the present high level, the makers will not get sufficient orders to keep 75 per cent of their looms running. The heavy fluctuations in the rates of the raw material are having an untoward influence on merchants. The American Census Bureau Report gives the condition of the cotton crop as 64.9 per cent, with a forecast of crop at 12,950,000 bales. The commercial crop for the season 1923-24, which ended on July 31st last amounted to 11,290,397 bales and the carry-over is estimated at 2,391,000 bales as against 2,500,000 bales a year ago, according to the report of Mr. H. G. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The Short Time Emergency Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester has unanimously decided to adhere strictly to the recommendation to curtail production to the extent of 2 1/2 hours weekly. The recommendation applies to Mills Spinning American cotton, whereas the Mills Spinning Egyptian Cotton are running practically full time. Stocks of American Yarns in first hands are being kept down by the organised short time movement.

Japanese Cloths have been in better request and values have improved. No. 666 Grey Shirtings have been sold off by the dealer in the bazaar at Rs. 13-10, and the stock has been exhausted. No. 3800 Grey Shirtings have shown a fair improvement. "C" and "P" Drags "P" Shirtings are quoted at Rs. 10/11 and Rs. 10/13, but importing firms are offering at an anna per piece less for forward delivery September, without resulting in business. Japanese Drills have improved by three to six annas per piece. During the last fortnight, the following sales are reported to have been made by the exporting firms to dealers in the bazaar:— 600 Bales Grey Shirtings "AAA" 17 lbs. 36" by 40 yds. at Rs. 21. 500 Bales Drills "Duck" at from Rs. 14/6 to Rs. 14/8 Ex. Bond.

Also lots of Grey Shirtings 36" by 40, 12 lbs. at Rs. 18/12. The quotations from Japan are on the firm side, and although the exchange is in favour of the buyers, they are out of reach. Local Mill Cloths have been in moderate demand. Prices have remained steady and clearances have been fair. The following sales are reported to have been made by the different Mills to dealers in the bazaar:— 100 Bales Union Mills, Satin Calendered Shirtings "Buffalo" Stamp at Rs. 1/5 per lb. 150 Bales Western Mills, Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1/5/9. 325 Bales Globe Mills, Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1/6 sold to Karachi dealers.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Saturday 30th instant for "Amavas" holiday and also on Wednesday 31st September, owing to a Jain holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000 39 x 37-38	13	14	0
" 100,000 .45 x 38	16	0	0
" No. 33,000 .45 x 38	15	8	0
" No. 2800 .37 x 38	13	0	0
" No. 4545 .38 x 38	13	4	0
" No. 15000 .44 x 38	15	0	0
" No. 16000 .45 x 38	15	8	0
" No. 17000 .45 x 38	16	0	0
Graham's No. 2730 29 x 38	13	10	0
" No. 2750 .45 x 38	15	12	9
" Yellow Horse 43 x 30	15	0	0
" No. 2310 .44 x 38 1-2	15	0	0
Dewhursta BEB .38 x 38 1-2	21	0	0
" BB .38 x 38 1-2	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5 38 x 38 1-2	16	8	0
Ritche's No. 510 .39 x 37-38	13	10	0
" No. 4462 .41 x 38	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker .39 x 38	13	14	0
Fleming's 1904-1906 45, 48, 51 x 38	Avg. 19	8	0

GREY SHIRTINGS—

Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000 39 x 37-38	13	14	0
" 100,000 .45 x 38	16	0	0
" No. 33,000 .45 x 38	15	8	0
" No. 2800 .37 x 38	13	0	0
" No. 4545 .38 x 38	13	4	0
" No. 15000 .44 x 38	15	0	0
" No. 16000 .45 x 38	15	8	0
" No. 17000 .45 x 38	16	0	0
Graham's No. 2730 29 x 38	13	10	0
" No. 2750 .45 x 38	15	12	9
" Yellow Horse 43 x 30	15	0	0
" No. 2310 .44 x 38 1-2	15	0	0
Dewhursta BEB .38 x 38 1-2	21	0	0
" BB .38 x 38 1-2	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5 38 x 38 1-2	16	8	0
Ritche's No. 510 .39 x 37-38	13	10	0
" No. 4462 .41 x 38	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker .39 x 38	13	14	0
Fleming's 1904-1906 45, 48, 51 x 38	Avg. 19	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Popperell's Dragon .29 x 40 Net	27	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425 26 x 40	16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18 .45 x 22	8	12	0
" No. 138 .40 x 22	7	11	0
" No. 630 .44 x 22	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500 32 x 42	27	0	0
" B. T. C. 4000 .36 x 40	29	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889 .33 x 40	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100 .33 x 40	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6 .41 x 19	8	4	0
" No. 60 .46 x 19	9	4	0
" No. 600 .51 x 19	10	4	0
" No. 6000 .56 x 19	11	4	0
" No. 88 .58 x 20	7	14	0
" No. 1270 .27 x 18	3	15	0
" No. 166 .39 x 20	7	10	0
" No. 818 .39 x 20	7	12	0
" No. 1440 .36 x 20	6	4	0
" No. 1363 .42 x 20 Net	10	13	0
" No. 2755 .42 x 20 Net	11	8	0
" No. 1703 .52 x 20 Net	14	8	0
Ritche's No. 1260 27 x 18	3	15	0
" No. 119 .37 x 18	5	2	0
" No. 229 .42 x 18	6	10	0
" No. 339 .47 x 18	6	2	0
" 1K-4K38" 43" 48" 53" 18A 58	6	4	0
" No. 95 .53 x 20	7	13	0
" No. 66999 .40 x 18	5	8	0
" No. 86999 .40 x 18	6	0	0
" No. 775 .40 x 18	6	2	0
" No. 875 .45 x 18	6	10	0
" No. 975 .50 x 18	7	2	0
" No. 615 .50 x 18	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon .58 x 20	7	13	0
Greaves' No. 5060 .27 x 18	3	12	0
Flaminia No. 5080 .26 x 18	3	12	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090 27 x 18	4	12	0
" No. 61-81	4	8	0
" No. 1850	3	14	0

No. 1900	4	0	0
No. 2600	4	2	0
No. 2100	4	4	0
No. 3600 T. B. 38 x 22	7	2	0
Graham's Nos. 48-5888 28 x 18	5	6	0
No. 95950-97970	5	6	0
Saraswati	33	18	0
Tipoo W/VWWV 34 x 18	6	6	0
No. 50000	6	14	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5555	7	6	0
6767	26	18	0
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	26	18	0
No. 8900 T. B. 38 x 22	26	18	0
Ritche's Nos. 3500-4510	4	10	0
5520	26	18	0
S. W. and Co's Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

" 2500 Grey Shirtings Net	..	20	0	0
" 55000	..	15	12	0
" 5151 "	" "	..	15	12
" 3800 "	" "	..	21	4
"C" Grey Sheetings	" "	Ex-Bond	10	11
"g" Dragons	" "	" "	10	13
"Elephant" Drills	" "	..	20	6
"Luck" Drills	" "	..	18	3

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29. The sudden and heavy decline in American Cotton, and a similar decline in cotton rates here, have had a large effect on the yarn prices both for ready and forward deliveries, and in the declining state of the market, demand as usual has been altogether absent. Mills are eager sellers, and some of them are prepared to offer at some substantial reductions, but the buyers are scarce and even at special cuts they are not inclined to buy except in small quantities only. China is quite and disturbance of one sort or another recently reported gives us no hopes for our large buyer. Up-country reports show no signs of improvement in demand, although inquiries have been met with as much lower prices. Almost everybody looks for lower prices of Cotton, and hence for Yarns, and although stocks with consumers are not large, they are waiting and carefully watching for steady market, and we presume will effect buying then. Monsoon reports are more or less satisfactory, and that is a matter for much satisfaction and encouragement.

English Yarns meet with inquiries both for ready and forward deliveries, but the price offered from Manchester are unpopularity, and dealers are losing in their arrivals. Japanese Sales for ready as well as forward goods are much more restricted owing to arrivals in big quantities, and offers being much curtailed. Forward business is reported very small.

Indian Mills are now eager to sell at lower level, but in the absence of demand, and buyers offering ridiculous prices, business reported is negligible. If cotton goes down further, as expected, and prices are brought down, demand is likely to come in at lower prices, and business will then be possible.

Monsoon being favourable in many districts, we expect demand to improve within a fortnights time, and as stocks all round, are not large business will be possible if reasonable rates are offered.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay August 29. 6 1/2 Yds. SECOND QUALITY.

Finlay	13-6
Apollo	13-6
Simplex	15-2
Shapoorji	12-14
Currimbhoy	13-4
Edward Sassoon	13-4
Apollo	13-8
Dav'4	13-8

8 1/2 Yds. FIRST QUALITY.

Jacob (Seven stars)	14-6
Edward Sassoon	14-4
Apollo	14-6
Bradbury	14-8

10 1/2 Yds.

Shapoorji	14-10
Apollo	16-2
Swadesh	16-14
Bradbury	16-4
Aur Virji	14-14
David (Flowerman)	16-0
David (Kokato)	14-10
Indo China	14-2

12 1/2 Yds.

Elphinstone	15-10
Currimbhoy	15-4
China	15-10
Apollo	15-10
Dawn	15-2

14 1/2 Yds.

Kilachand	16-4
Apollo	16-6
City	16-14
Colaba Land	16-8
Fazalibhai	16-6

20's.

Kilachand	17-14
Edward Sassoon	17-8
Elphinstone	18-10
Phoenix	18-10
Dawn	18-10

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Assn.)

Khadi	1	3	4
Textile	1	3	4
E. D. Sassoon	1	3	4
Elphinstone	1	3	4

Long Cloth (Full weight)

standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalibhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 6202/6203	1	7	8
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth—Quality	1	7	8
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalibhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) 34/40	1	7	8
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	8
Spring (Bogle) per lb.	1	7	8
Pehlwan	1	6	8
Chulsi	1	8	6

Salts:—	..	..	
Phenacy per lb.	..	..	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	..	..	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	..	..	1 0 6
Jacob E D. per lb.	..	..	1 8 1
Textile (Biocycle) per lb.	..	..	1 9 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	..	..	1 8 0
Textile (Biocycle) per lb.	..	..	1 7 6
Chook Grey Drill:—	..	..	
Standard per piece	..	..	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	..	..	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	..	..	6 12 0
Pearl per piece	..	..	7 6 0
Minstrel per piece	..	..	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—			

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(Please note that as our numerous Bombay
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system is unfair to them, we are constrained
to discontinue it.)

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No. 10.

IN HONOUR OF

Mahatma Gandhi

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of

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(S. T.)

AT

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

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From 1 to 4 p. m.

Full Proceeds In aid of

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1924.

TOWARDS UNITY.

The scene which was enacted in the
Gowaji Janagar Hall yesterday will
remain unforgettable to those who were
privileged to be its witness. The spirit
of unalloyed sincerity, unbounded en-
thusiasm and intense devotion which
marked the presentation of the address
and the solemn silence broken by an
occasional but restrained burst of
applause, in which the Municipal Com-
missioner instinctively joined, demon-
strated the completeness of the hold
which Mahatma Gandhi has over his
fellow-men and testified to the truth
that India has the proud privilege of
possessing the gift of life of one before
whose noble simplicity the pomp and
power of princes and potentates is
naught. It has been the measure of
India's serfdom that hitherto her
people could not pay respect and
reverence except to those "great" men
by the accident of official position.
India is now breaking free and the
civic address presented to the Mahatma
on behalf of the citizens of Bombay is
the most remarkable demonstration of
the possession of the new spirit of in-
dependence.

This new spirit of in-
dependence will, however, be of no
avail if it does not spur us to action
that will bring us to our goal of national
freedom. And what greater
stimulus can we have for the needed
effort than the example of the Mahatma
himself? "I believe that the time is fast
coming when politicians will cease to
fear the religion of humanity and 'hu-
manitarians' will find entrance into
political life indispensable for all service."
In these words the Mahatma
has summed up his faith which must
be the faith of all his countrymen if
they are to be worthy of their great
destiny. Politicians have feared religion
because they have sought power
for themselves or the groups to which
they have belonged and because their
service is not the service of all that
lives. And the service of all that lives,
the Mahatma truly says, is religion.
It is this and not traditional religion
which he has introduced into our poli-

tics and thus raised them to
a higher level than they had
ever reached before in any
country. It is his most valuable gift
to India and through her to humanity.
It is a gift for which India must prove
herself worthy. She can prove her-
self worthy of it if every one of us re-
cognises the message underlying it as
sacred and binding.

But how many of us are
true to ourselves and are pre-
pared to work in the spirit of the
Mahatma? Let a dispassionate observer
contemplate our public life and a kind
of despair must set on his mind. We
have a common Motherland and a
common aim, namely, its liberation.
Yet, those who ought to lead us to the
attainment of our common end are
divided among themselves. "The
chief hindrance to our work," Mrs.
Besant says in reference to the Deputa-
tion of her National Convention, "was
in the idea in England that India was
so divided into opposing parties that
there was no one able to speak for it
as a whole and no one with whom Gov-
ernment could deal with a certainty of
giving satisfaction." The chief
hindrance to the work of Mrs. Besant's
Deputation was inherent in its composi-
tion. It was not the deputation of a
truly National Convention for it had
not been appointed by the Nation and
had not its sanction. Mrs. Besant
would, however, have been nearer to
truth if she had declared that the chief
hindrance to the realisation of India's
national aim is that those who have
joined her Convention have
held themselves aloof from
the Congress fold and that
the Congress fold itself has also been
divided the last two years like a house
divided against itself. The negotiations
which are now proceeding between
Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajists bid
fair to bring about an enduring recon-
ciliation which will lead to a
harmonious co-ordination of the activi-
ties of the two sections. Referring to
the fact that the Swaraj Party is in
favour of working through the Councils
Mrs. Besant says that there is nothing
to prevent the "Conventionists" from
working with them and it is her desire
to try and bring about sufficient unity
of method to enable all parties to work
together. We wish success to her
efforts. For we agree with her that
"it is suicidal for any party desirous of
Swaraj to refuse co-operation with those
who have the same object and who are
not prepared to resort to violence." There
are important differences that
divide Mrs. Besant and her colleagues
from Congressmen, whether Swarajists
or No-Changers. But there is nothing
to prevent an elimination of these
differences given a sincere desire to pre-
sent a united front to the opponents of
India's freedom, under the banner of
the Congress.

"DEVELOPMENT OR WASTE?"

We despair of the reasonableness of our
Citizens. The omniscient and infalli-
ble body of public servants also claim to
be impeccable; and they make
good their claim by obstinately
refusing to admit their faults
or errors when any body ventures
to point them out. Mr. Martin, Acting
Director of Development, has written to
us another letter complaining of our
"misapprehensions," which he is so kind
as to take upon himself to correct. He
assures us, for example, that he "is in
a position to state that the report is
wholly unfounded," referring to our
strictures on the activity of a member of
the local Executive Council in regard to
Mr. Addyman's Rent Bill. We confess
we did not know that Mr. Martin was a
Director of Information, honorary and
self-appointed, as well as the Director of
Development; for otherwise we wonder
how he can be "in a position" to shed
this light on our benighted intelligence.
He is certainly not authorised by the
member concerned or by the Govern-
ment as a whole to contradict the report;
and we must risk the displeasure of Mr.
Martin to venture to say that we shall
await the "official" statement before re-
considering our opinion on the matter.
Our sins of "misapprehensions," how-
ever, which have moved the special ire of
the impeccable Development Directorate
and its infallible authorities do not relate
to the misunderstandings about the activi-
ties of individual members of the
Government. They refer to the general
programme of the Development Depart-
ment. We have demurred to the
suggestion of the curtailment of the in-
dustrial housing programme as reveal-
ed in the latest Report, and contended
that if any section of the development
programme needs to be reconsidered and
curtailed it is the costly Back Bay Recla-
mation project. What has Mr. Martin
to say in extenuation of the new posi-
tion adopted by the Government? We
agree with Mr. Martin that a doubt is

not a decision; and that because a sug-
gestion has been thrown out that there
should be a pause in the industrial hous-
ing programme it does not necessarily fol-
low that it will be dropped.
But we have had such bitter
experience of Government policy orient-
ing in these devious ways of suggestion,
innuendo and then a sudden decision be-
fore the public have well had time to
consider the change of front, that we
consider it to be the duty of
those who are alert in safeguard-
ing public interest to seize upon every
innuendo or suggestion, however vague
or indefinite, to warn the public to be on
its guard. In the particular instance,
if Mr. Martin "is in a position" to as-
sure us officially on behalf of the Gov-
ernment that Government have no in-
tention of dropping any portion of the
industrial housing section of the Develop-
ment programme, we shall not only
thank him but shall make no further
reference to the paragraph in the annual
Development Report which originally
aroused our suspicions about Govern-
ment intentions. Until he can do so,
we refuse to accept his casuistry about
doubt being not a decision. And as
for his contention that Government are
not conspiring with the landlords to re-
strict the supply of house-room, in support
of which he instances the continued ex-
ortions on behalf of the Reclamation pro-
ject,—we despair of the reasonableness
of our omniscient Citizens like Mr. Martin.
The charge we have levelled concerns
the supply of housing for the working
classes; and if the programme of in-
dustrial housing undertaken by the Develop-
ment Department is curtailed, will not
that supply be reduced? Even granting
that the Back Bay Reclamation will add
house-room to the Bombay house-supply,
—a matter on which it is possible to hold
views different from the infallible dog-
matism of Mr. Martin,—how is that to
help the industrial workers in their
search for economical house-room?
Surely, Mr. Martin cannot be unaware
that the Back Bay area when available,
will not spare an inch for the real toilers
who produce the wealth of Bombay.
The Back Bay area, with its breezes
straight from the Arabian ocean, is re-
served for the favourites of fortune
and except as sweepers, stable-
attendants or servants, we see no pros-
pect for the poorer classes of Bombay
to find house-room in this new elysium
intended to be wrenched from the sea
by the exertions of the Development De-
partment. Mr. Martin or other advisers
of the Government in this regard will
push on the Development on the Recla-
mation section, even if they have to sac-
rifice the industrial section. This in
itself is enough to enlighten the public
as to the outlook and mentality of these
infallible rulers of this unfortunate coun-
try. They do not stop to
think of the consequences. Their
economic conscience is lashed into fury
at the mere idea of having to spend
money for housing the surplus popula-
tion of Bombay like cattle, (and even
that not like prize cattle or race horses,
be it noted) but they do not feel a tremor
when they talk of the Back Bay Recla-
mation with its crores of rupees
to be sunk in the sea before the
building site is available for construction.

Confing next to our "misapprehen-
sions" about the Back Bay scandal, the
argument about having spent four crores
merely on building the sea-wall is, of
course, naturally paraded for all it is
worth; and we are threatened in the
bargain with the loss of this enormous
sum if the counsel of curtailment were
listened to. We wonder what the
great sailors of England would have said
about the revolutions which were effected
in the British navy from wood to iron,
from iron to steel, from steam to tur-
bine, from coal to oil, if
people had urged upon them
the argument of the cost involved,
the waste involved, in the unavoidable
scrapping of the old lot.
We want more and better houses for our
workers. Why do the Government
even think of curtailing that program-
me? The public is not yearn-
ing for the pleasures and
beauties of the reclaimed land area on
the Back Bay site. Why do the Govern-
ment persist in reclaiming that land,
and for whom? The public never
authorised them to spend a pie on that
project. Why do Mr. Martin and his col-
leagues remind us of the crying injustice
that, in respect of this and many other
projects of "public benefit," has
been responsible for piling up
the "public" debt of India to
hundreds of crores without the
consent of India having been obtained
in the matter? Why are they not con-
tent to let well alone, and make us for-
get the miseries we owe to the present
system of government? Mr. Mar-
tin will perhaps dismiss this
as rhetoric. But even on the facts he
has condescended to vouchsafe to us,
does he seriously intend our readers to
be impressed by his sophistries? He

tells us the cost of reclamation as we
have estimated by multiplying "the
whole area" available for sale "is almost
twice the amount of the engineers' esti-
mates." We thought we would not
be required to trust too much
to the "engineers' estimates"
after the admission in the Re-
port that the original estimates in the
industrial housing section had proved in-
correct or unreliable. May we recall
the retort of a speaker in the British
Parliament on his being confronted by
his opponents with the argument of the
authority of "experts": "Sir, there are
three degrees of liars; ordinary liars,
damned liars, and experts". Surely,
Mr. Martin might have excused us after
the admission in the Report itself, if
we did not quite trust to the "engineers'
estimates". But, perhaps, the full
irony of his own assertions is not per-
ceived by Mr. Martin himself. He
points out an error in our multiplying
the entire area estimated to be reclaimed
with the estimated cost of reclamation
per square yard. He conveniently for-
gets to tell us whether or not the figure
of Rs. 28 per square yard is correct as
estimated. But he tells the readers that
"the Reclamation should, at the very
worst, pay for itself if it is complete."
Given a reasonable recovery in commer-
cial and financial conditions in Bombay,
and consequently in the land market,
it should yield a handsome surplus....."
Mr. Martin has in the same paragraph
charged us with forgetting that "the
whole area will not be available for sale
as building sites, since 'a large propor-
tion of the reclaimed area is set aside
for roads, playing-grounds and open
spaces.' Why has Mr. Martin omitted
to tell us how much will this reserved
area amount to? Why has he omitted
to tell,—we presume, of course, that he
himself is not unaware of it,—that a
large area on the map is set aside for
military purposes, that another portion
is reserved for educational purposes,
and yet another section for
public purposes like the Legislative
Council Hall? But, if all these deduc-
tions are made, how much of the re-
claimed area will be available for sale
to the private capitalist builder or house-
owner? And what price per square yard
does Mr. Martin expect that the remain-
der of the land available for sale to the
private builders and residents will fetch,
even in the boom or recovery he postu-
lates, in order to make the development
of that area pay for itself? If say a
fourth of the area is available for such
disposal,—300 acres in round terms—
and the total cost, on Mr. Martin's in-
fallible authority, is taken at eight crores
the price per square yard will have
to be nothing short of Rs.
50. But is this price likely
to be realised, specially if alterna-
tive sites in the suburbs are available,
for just that class of people who may
take them up. The reclaimed land has
a tendency—which, perhaps, has escaped
the notice of the omniscient Mr. Martin,
though it is known to those
who have erected their offices on the
Ballard Estate—to be damp if not flooded
during the rainy season,—which will,
when once known not attract many re-
sidents on that side, in spite of the in-
veterate snobbishness of the social crea-
ture man. Mr. Martin may also be un-
aware of the fact that the return to
capital invested from the existing prop-
erties on the Back Bay does not exceed
3 per cent., if even so much as that!
Does he expect that with site cost of Rs.
50 per square yard the building prop-
erties on the new area will yield to the
private owner enough to permit the
whole cost of the Reclamation being
recovered? He must be really sanguine
if he does so.

Finally, a word as to the rents charged
on the development chawls. The Direc-
tor of Information had addressed us a
long letter last year, apropos our
review of the Development Report for that
period, attempting to make out the case
that the true economic rent for these
tenements could be no less than Rs. 16
and that the demand for Rs. 14 was,
accordingly, quite moderate. There
were debates in the Council on the sub-
ject, and the Government brought down
the rent to Rs. 10. Is not that a tolle
face? We do not believe that Rs. 10
per month out of an average income of
Rs. 54 is really a fair and reasonable econ-
omic rent within the ability of the people
made to pay it. We do not believe
that the house-accommodation secured in
exchange for it is worth this rent. We do
not believe that Government will be
right in adhering to the individualist or
capitalist view-point in this connection.
But we would commend to Mr. Martin
the observation in his predecessor's Re-
port for last year to the effect that the
Government might have to cut down the
housing programme if the economic
rent was not charged, and if the addi-
tional taxation to make good the deficit
was not found practicable. We delib-
erately omit to quote textually; for it
would give Mr. Martin an opportunity
to refresh his memory with the hagi-
rations of his esteemed predecessor.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"It is in the fitness of things that
Mahatma Gandhi, frail in body and devoid
of material resources, should call up the
immense power of the meek that has been
lying waiting in the heart of the destitute
and insulted humanity of India."

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The Late Mr. Massingham.

Mr. H. W. Massingham, who has passed
away exactly a year and four months after
his resignation from "The Nation", repre-
sented a phase of journalism in Eng-
land that is vanishing. It was a day
of great and personal editors, not of the syn-
dicated Press which seeks to turn journal-
ism into a trade rather than a profession or
a mission. Within a year or two of his
accession to the "Daily Chronicle," he raised
it to a height of power by the
sheer force of his personality and his
vigorous writing. With the pardonable par-
tiality of a friend, that personality has
been described as "a delightful combination
of St. Francis and Rabelais," because of
the simple human kindness of one and the
tolerance of another. Mr. Massingham's
moral disinterestedness, his fearless and pas-
sionate advocacy of any cause that he
thought just and righteous, his quick dis-
cernment of the heart of a vital situation
or complicated events—all these marked him
out as a distinguished journalist. As Mr.
H. W. Nevinson in dedicating his "Essays
in Freedom" to him has said "whether the
battle has been for the poor, the prisoner,
and the subjugated, or whether it has been
for the just, the pioneers of enlighten-
ment and rebels of glorious fame—wherever
you found the heavy battalions of wealth
and Society, of authority and custom, of
military force and traditions of conquest—
in all those years you have hardly fought a
single cause in which the victory was not
already yours." That may seem an ex-
aggerated claim but it is nevertheless
true that the moral tone which Mr. Mas-
singham struck in his writings—even more
than his persuasiveness and the brilli-
ance of his style—secured for him a high
place in the ranks of journalists.

A Disillusioned Journalist.

For example, when the Boer War broke
out, Mr. Massingham resigned rather than
support Chamberlain's war policy. Later,
he became a Parliamentary correspondent
and then an Assistant Editor of the "Daily
News"—under Mr. A. G. Gardiner—when
he attained the height of his power as a
parliamentary journalist. Mr. C. F. G.
Masterman has declared that Mr. Mas-
terman's "influence was certainly greater
than that of most of the Ministers and ex-
Cabinet Ministers of the time" who were, in
fact, soliciting policy or praise from him
while he was making the reputation of the
new men such as Mr. Lloyd George and
Mr. Churchill. Those were days when ad-
vanced Liberals like him rejoiced at the
destruction of barren Conservatism and
hoped to see the work of social reconstruc-
tion accomplished by the progressive forces
within the Liberal Party. But with the
advent of the war, the vision faded and the
man who wrecked the party was the man
in whom Mr. Massingham, like most ad-
vanced Liberals, had placed his faith—Mr.
Lloyd George. From that moment, "The
Nation" which Mr. Massingham was ably
conducting at the time became more critical
of the Liberal Party and its policy than
appreciative. But it became a fine, gener-
ous and rich expression of British Liberal-
ism—an expression rather of its spirit than
its current and accepted doctrines. That
antithesis, in fact, was the cause of Mr.
Massingham's disillusionment and of the
embittered outlook which coloured his later
writings and, in the end, led to his resigna-
tion from his position on "The Nation"
which he himself had created and had main-
tained on a high level of excellence for
nearly sixteen years. That news, it will be
remembered, was received with genuine re-
gret by a large section of the Indian public,
which, despite Mr. Massingham's severe and
even unfair strictures on Gandhism, looked
upon the journal almost as an intellectual
stimulus. Indeed, Mr. Massingham's staff
consisted of some of the most brilliant writ-
ers and thinkers of England—men like Mr.
Nevinson, Mr. Brasillor, Mr. Hammond,
Mr. Laski and others. The energetic en-
deavour of the paper for a peace by nego-
tiation and a settlement in harmony with
the professions of the Allies and in con-
sonance with the religion and economics of
a civilised order, and its efforts to apply
Liberal principles to the fundamental social
question, were its most vital contributions
to European politics. Mr. Massingham per-
ceived that Liberalism was too allied with
capitalism and Liberal leaders too much in
love with personal vendetta to solve that
social question. He gave his allegiance,
therefore, to the idealism of the Labour
Party and wrote his "London Diary" in the
"New Statesman" besides contributing
occasionally to the "New Leader."

BOMBAY'S PROUDEST DAY.

DAWES BILLS

PASSED BY REICHSTAG

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Reichstag has passed the Dawes Bills. —Reuter.

"SELLING THE REPUBLIC".

GERMAN NATIONALISTS TO BE WON OVER?

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Paris.—It is reported from Berlin that as a price for withdrawing their opposition to the Dawes Bills, the German Nationalists will be given seats in the Cabinet.

Commenting on this report the "Quotidian" says that it will be equivalent to selling the Republic. The Government comprising of the Monarchists could not be considered a guarantee for peace, and it would be much better to dissolve the Reichstag.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO REACH AN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Berlin, 29th.—Late to-night after the adjournment of the Reichstag the Nationalist and Government Parties were negotiating to find a formula to enable the former to vote for the London Agreements.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S LONG ISLAND VISIT.

AMERICANS EVINCING INTENSE INTEREST.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

New York.—The Prince of Wales is out-riding President Coolidge as the front-page feature in all American newspapers. The society people are going by crowds to Long Island to bask in the presence of royalty. Never were so many house parties arranged as are being planned in the vicinity of the Prince's destined residence Syosset. Manufacturers of men's gloves, hats, shoes and clothing are sending representatives to the pier to copy the minutest detail of the Prince of Wales' apparel as fashion for the American youth. —Reuter.

CHINA'S PLIGHT.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Washington.—It is believed here that hostilities are imminent in Shanghai and Nanking regions. The American Consul-General in Shanghai describes conditions there as becoming graver every hour. The military have taken charge of the railway station and closed the gates of city.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF AN ANTI-BOLSHEVIK.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Moscow.—Well-known anti-Bolshevik Boris Savinkoff who was arrested in Russian territory on August 20th is now being tried by the Supreme Military Court. He is alleged to be the leading spirit of the most counter-revolutionary plot of recent years operating outside Russia.—Reuter.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Moscow.—Savinkoff mentioned earlier has been sentenced to death but recommended for mercy, consequent on his remarkable statement in which he said that he considered all his counter-revolutionary activities were mistaken, recognised the justice of revolution, acknowledged that he was guilty of the charges and concluded by saying: "I recognise the power of the Soviet and say who loves the Russian nation must recognise the Soviet power. I do not ask for pity."—Reuter.

DOMINIONS COMMISSIONERS AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Trade Commissioners for the Dominions whose headquarters are at Wembley are paying three days' visit to Manchester to investigate the possibilities of direct trade between the Dominions and Lancashire. They were received at the Town Hall by Lord Mayor to-day and inspected cotton mills, machine works and docks. A reception was given in their honour by the Ship Canal Company.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

HOMAGE TO NATION'S BELOVED LEADER MAHATMA ON HIS MISSION.

MACCARDIE'S NEW ROLE

A STICKLER TO "JUDICIAL ETIQUETTE".

SEQUEL TO OLIVIER'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Justice MacCardie, who is now staying at Llandrindod Wells, was approached by the pressman with regard to Lord Olivier's despatch. He said that the judicial etiquette did not allow him to grant an interview, but if it became necessary to do so he would make a clear and conclusive reply at the appropriate moment.—Reuter.

"ANOTHER SURRENDER"

"DAILY MAIL" ON OLIVIER'S DESPATCH

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The "Daily Mail" denounces Lord Olivier's despatch to the Government of India with regard to Mr. Justice MacCardie's summing-up, and says that Ministers have no right whatever to interfere with the administration of justice. It is open to Lord Olivier to move an Address to the King asking for Mr. Justice MacCardie's removal, but it is grossly improper for him to pass official censure on a judge in his capacity as Secretary of State for India. The episode is graver, because it is another surrender. Lord Olivier attacked the judge obviously in order to placate the Indian anti-British faction.—Reuter.

RAID ON DUBLIN POST OFFICE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Four armed men raided the Portobello Post Office, Dublin to-day and decamped taking fifteen hundred sterling.—Reuter.

A FATAL STUNT

FLYING OFFICER MASON KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Flying Officer, Mason, has been killed and two children seriously injured at Duxford in Cambridge as the result of an upsidown crash. Mason, flying in a single seater scout, was stunting in the vicinity of the aerodrome. Looping near the ground and flying upsidown, he was unable to straighten the machine and dashed into a copse. The engine was going at full speed. The machine ricocheted more than 20 yards through the trees, and hit three children, one of which had a marvellous escape.

It is noteworthy that 27 Air Force officers have been killed in crashes since 31st March.

The Aeronautical Research Committee has just issued a report which says the technical maintenance of the Air Force machines is not satisfactory owing to the lack of efficient technical knowledge. It has been proposed to establish in the Air Force a special engineering corps responsible for the efficiency of engines and aeroplanes.—Reuter.

AUTUMN TROOPING PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The troping programme for the autumn as announced by the War Office provides that drafts for Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt shall sail by the "Derbyshire" on 2nd September and by the "Assaye" on 11th November. Drafts for India will sail by the "Assaye" on 12th September, by the "City of Marseilles" on 1st October and by the "Marglen" on 15th October. After landing other drafts at Aden the "Neuralia" will take on 27th October thirteenth pack battery to Port Said. The twelfth brigade of B. A. F. and also the drafts to India will start by the "Neuralia" on 25th November. The drafts for Aden, Colombo and Far East will sail by the "Derbyshire" on 9th October and for Aden in the "Neuralia" on 23rd September. The "City of Marseilles" takes drafts to Egypt on the 2nd December. The "Marglen" takes drafts to India on the 11th December also a second battalion Border Regiment to Malta where it embarks the first Gordon Highlanders for India.—Reuter.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN RELIGION AND POLITICS.

REPLY TO COROPRATION'S ADDRESS.

It was a unique function when the Bombay Municipal Corporation presented an address to Mahatma Gandhiji on Friday evening. It was the second address presented to a national leader, the chosen of the people,—by the Corporation, the first being presented to Dadabhai Naoroji, for his matchless and pioneer services to India. In spite of the rains yesterday, the audience inside and crowds outside the Hall were tremendous; the hall was packed to suffocation, and every available inch of space was occupied. The beautiful hall was decorated with festoons of leaves, and outside also these festoons showed the fine proportions of the building. The gathering outside the Hall was an immense one, as this was the first public appearance of Mahatma Gandhiji in Bombay, after his serving a term as "The Prisoner of Yerowda." A large number of distinguished guests had been invited for the occasion, and the platform was occupied by ladies. It was one of those occasions when the Corporation went out of the routine and presented an address to the man who has the greatest hold on the people of India. The function itself was a brief one although the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. On the platform were seated beside the President,—to his right the Mahatmaji and Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Naidu, and to the left the Municipal Commissioner Mr. H. B. Clayton, and Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy. On his arrival the Mahatma was received at the steps by the President, Mr. Patel, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Commissioner and the Secretary, and they proceeded to the platform in that order. The Mahatmaji's coming into the Hall was the signal for loud and continued cheering, which lasted for a good long while, until he stood on the platform and bowed to all. He then turned to Mrs. Besant and spoke a few words to her. After a little quiet had been restored in the Hall, the President proceeded to read his address in a loud voice, which could be heard on all sides. The address was punctuated with loud cheers every now and then. After the address was read, the Mahatma delivered his reply first in Gujarati and then in English for the convenience of all. The President then handed over to him the address in the simple silver casket, and garlanded him, and the members of the Corporation were then presented to him one by one, including the Commissioner, Mr. Masani, the Dy. Commissioner and the Secretary Mr. Mouly. This done the President announced the termination of the pro-

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.



THE NATION'S BELOVED LEADER, WHO WAS PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS BY THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ON BEHALF OF THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY AT THE COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, LAST EVENING.

A FATUOUS POLICY.

APPEAL TO STIFFEN GOVT. ATTITUDE.

"TIMES" ON SWARAJISTS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The "Times" discussing the decision of the Bengal Legislative Council says that the issue was a test case affording the Council a crucial opportunity of proving their present fitness for powers confided to them and qualifications for extended authority at an early date. They have signally failed to stand the test. The Swarajists' boast that they have proved that the reforms are unworkable is grotesque. The Reforms were introduced in the belief that Indians would sincerely cooperate with the Government in efforts to apply them. Nobody ever imagined that new institutions would work in the teeth of stubborn opposition conducted by a class for the purpose of proving that they are impracticable. The condition precedent to the success was goodwill on both sides. The course followed by Mr. Das's adherents is a demonstration of the absence of goodwill on one part of the Swarajist Party which claims to speak for the enlightened Indian opinion. The Swarajists pursued the same fatuous policy in the Central Provinces but did not succeed in making the Government impossible there. They will not succeed in doing so in Bengal. A deadlock will not be caused anywhere if the Government will firmly do their duty. Parliament has proved its readiness to make amplest concessions to the Indian aspiration. Threats of force and bringing Government to a standstill seem to be the essence of the Swarajist policy whose supporters will do well to meditate over the Prime Minister's warning in that connection.—Reuter.

INDIA'S "CRITICAL SITUATION."

OUTBURST OF "DAILY MAIL."

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The "Daily Mail" says that the situation in India is critical. Encouraged by the surrenders of our Socialist Ministry, the Indian Revolutionists are growing more virulent, daily. The Revolutionists do not desire to make the Montford system a success. They are anxious it should fail so as to give them more opportunity for violent propaganda and illegal action. They hope that when they have made the normal civil administration almost impossible, Government will yield and grant them that kind of Home Rule or virtual independence, at which they are aiming.—Reuter.

DIARCHY DESTROYED

MR. S. R. DAS' CONFESSION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

With reference to the dissolution of the Bengal Ministry, Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate General of Bengal and leader of the Constitutional Party writes:—

"The Governor in taking up charge of the Transferred subjects has done the only thing that is open to him now when the whole demand for the salaries of Ministers has been refused. The refusal of the demand by the Council can have only one meaning, namely, that the present system of Government by Ministers is not wanted by the country. Nobody, therefore, can say that he voted against the demand not because he was opposed to diarchy, but because he was opposed to the two Ministers. If the Councilors had any objection to the Ministers personally there were many well-known constitutional means of sowing this objection. They could have also sent one or two ruffians from the demands of the Ministers for different departments which were a part of the agenda—had notice been given of amendments to these demands to this effect. Refusing salaries altogether can only be interpreted in the way expressed."

HORRIBLE COLLISION ON N. W. RAILWAY

67 DEAD AND OVER 100 INJURED

FULL DETAILS STILL LACKING

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Aug. 29.

The District Traffic Superintendent Multan, North-Western Railway wires that No. 43 up and No. 24 down passenger trains came into collision at about 1/15 this morning between Harappa Road and Mirdad Maud. District Officers are proceeding to the scene of the accident by a special train immediately from Multan. No further particulars are yet available.

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

The latest news regarding the serious railway collision near Montgomery shows that 67 deaths have been accounted for and it is estimated that 20 more are still in the wreckage. Owing to interruptions in the telephone line details are still lacking. Owing to interruptions in the telephone line full details are still lacking. Train containing the injured is expected at Lahore station at about 1 p.m. The line is blocked but passengers are being transhipped. The up "Kharachi" mail is diverted via Shorkote Road.

The North Western Railway authorities in Lahore have received information that there were 102 cases of injured, 53 of whom were serious and remaining 49 were slight. Those who had received slight injuries have been taken off to Montgomery, while the serious cases are being brought to Lahore where all arrangements have been made. The line is blocked and transhipment of passengers is proceeding. Through communication is, however, expected to be restored this evening.

53 SENT TO HOSPITAL

The District Traffic Superintendent, Multan, Harappa Road, N. W. Railway, wires under, date 29th August:—

Out of the 102 injured, 53 were sent to Lahore in a special train which left the site of the accident this morning at 9. The line is expected to be cleared by 10 p.m.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS SAFE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

Further particulars received late this evening regarding the Multan railway collision show that no first or second class passengers were killed or injured.

WOMAN KILLED IN BANDITS' RAID

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mexico City.—It is reported from Guadalajara that an American woman has been killed and her body mutilated by a band of robbers which attacked a party of tourists near Sahmatos in the State of Jalisco.—Reuter.

London Aug. 29.—The Covent Garden employers have declined the invitation to meet Sir David Shackleton of the Ministry of Labour on the ground that the strike in their opinion is finished. Grocers and retailers are supplying their own patrons, and when the strikers return to work they will find fewer men will be needed as the markets are full with produce.—Reuter.

ed by the leader of the Swarajists that diarchy was destroyed."

RECEPTION TO PARSİ BANKER.

Mr. S. N. Pochkhawalla, Managing Director of Central Bank of India Limited who is on a visit to Rangoon was given a reception on Friday evening by the Indian-Burmese and Chinese Mercantile Community of Rangoon.

"A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD."

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON "FORWARD" STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A communique issued by the Bengal Government states:—The attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegation of the newspaper, "Forward", that a police officer with a posse of constables approached the residence of Srijit Brajendra Kishore Roy Chaudhri and impounded him to attend the Council and vote for Government and offered him a police escort. The facts are that Brajendra Babu was wrongfully confined in his house. A Deputy Commissioner of Police visited the spot and on being told that police assistance was not required immediately withdrew with his force. The Deputy Commissioner did not so much as raise the question of his voting in the Council and consequently the statement published by the paper must be characterised as a malicious falsehood.

BURMA AND INDIA

DEMAND FOR SEPARATION

MOTION CARRIED IN COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

An interesting item in today's agenda of the Burma Legislative Council was a resolution moved by Mr. Maung Pu the leader of the Nationalist Party, recommending a further study as to the expediency and by the provincialisation of all Central subjects, except foreign relations and defence, the transfer of all provincial subjects and the authorisation of the Government of Burma to reconstruct the Burma services on provincial lines. The Governor was present in the morning and the Visitors' Gallery was full.

Mr. De Glanville moved an amendment, proposing the appointment of a small committee to collect facts and figures, relating to revenue and the grant of constitutional reforms by provincialising as many Central subjects as might be expedient and by the transfer of all such provincialised Central subjects and reserved subjects as might be expedient.

POSTULATED SEPARATION

The Finance Minister announced that the Government did not intend to take part in the discussion, which was an academic one. Several members could vote as they wished, but in their personal capacity. Referring to the resolution, he said that the Government dealt with the services and the report would shortly be under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. While the other parts of the resolution were being taken up by the Reform Enquiry Committee. With regard to the amendment, he pointed out that it postulated separation from India, a question, which the Government considered had not reached the stage of practical discussion because public opinion was sharply divided. The local Government, therefore, could not consent to the amendment. Further no discussion could be opened by the local Government without the co-operation and sanction of the Government of India. As regards the revenue and the financial relations between India and Burma, he said that the Government were hardly available.

In moving his resolution, Mr. Maung Pu emphasised its importance and said that on the decision arrived at would rest the future of Burma. For that reason he was particularly anxious to have as unanimous an opinion on the subject as possible. There were intense feelings clashed while some feared that progress was too rapid. He expected the members to regard the question sympathetically and with a broad outlook. Heeding the question as to whether the resolution aimed at separation or not, he asked the members to decide for themselves. He said that it was unnecessary for Burma, though they owed much to India, to remain for ever tracked on the Indian line. He had no special difficulties as compared with India obstructing her progress further.

AMENDMENT

Mr. De Glanville moving his amendment, said the first part of the resolution practically asked for the separation of Burma from India and Home Rule. There was a belief that separation was demanded to build up a tariff wall and to control immigration, which was impossible in the present circumstances. He wanted facts and figures to ascertain what the financial position of Burma would be in the event of separation. The mover of the resolution had not taken into consideration what the provincialisation of all Central subjects would cost Burma.

Several non-official members took part in the discussion. The Burmese and one Indian supported the resolution, while the other Indians and Europeans either opposed it entirely or supported the amendment.

Mr. Lewin, the Chief Secretary, the only official member who expressed his personal view, opposed the amendment saying that a committee was unnecessary as they had sufficient figures to work upon. After referring to the probable share of the public debt, the expenses of the Army and the contribution for the Navy, which Burma would have to bear in the case of separation, he remarked that it must be on other grounds than financial that separation might take place. He pointed out that Mr. De Glanville's amendment was based on the fact that it was so cautiously worded that it meant nothing. He recalled that in 1922 when a resolution in favour of separation was moved in the old Council the Burma members did not support it and he had no reason to think that the situation in the country had so changed within a short time as to justify the demand for the separation. Dyarchy had been worked in the country for the last year and eight months and he thought no case had been made out for a change.

The amendment was first put and lost and the resolution was then carried by 41 votes to 23. Two Ministers voted in support of the resolution.

ANOTHER NATIONALIST VICTORY

The Nationalist Party had another victory to-day over the resolution moved by its Whip recommending the adoption of necessary steps to secure the administration of the range of Deputy Inspectors-General to two one for administration and the other for crime, instead of the present three Deputy Inspectors-General. The Government members emphasised the necessity of the retention of the present number and asked the mover to withdraw the resolution, which he declined to do. The House then divided with the result that there were forty votes in favour of the resolution and thirty against the resolution.

A resolution was moved by an Indian member recommending that a small percentage of Dominated Lands be appointed annually to provincial services in which there were no Indians. The resolution was

opposed by Government as the proposal was not practical in view of the fact that such claims are likely to be urged by the other minor communities in Burma. The resolution was lost.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER.

(Associated Press.)

SALEM, Aug. 29.

Ramaswami Chetty, accused in the sensational sandalwood case in which judgment was to be pronounced yesterday, was seen on the veranda of the court, handcuffed, when he attempted to commit suicide with a razor. Police seized the accused and inquiry is proceeding.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANCHI, Aug. 28.

In Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Government opposed a resolution urging that the revenue that may be assessed on the temporarily settled estates of Orissa at the present settlement operation should be made permanent, but the motion was carried by 34 votes to 29.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AND ITS SECRETARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—When the Bombay Municipal Corporation refused to grant an extension to Mr. B. C. Bhajee in this city, I was surprised to find that the Schools Committee by now, but fails to understand the necessity for such a course in view of the fact that the Committee has already got its service so many as three or four Superintendents of Municipal primary schools possessing high University qualifications and long experience of educational work in connection with primary education in this city. Certainly no one could be better acquainted with and more familiar with the problems of primary education in Bombay than any one of these gentlemen. At present the work of Secretary to the Committee has been entrusted to Mr. A. R. Bhajee, the Senior Superintendent, as Acting Secretary in place of Mr. Pothye. On a former occasion Mr. Bhajee did the same work as acting Secretary for nearly one year with marked efficiency and success. Mr. Bhajee has put in eighteen years of service as Superintendent of Municipal Schools. Although he is in direct charge of Urdu Schools prior to his last appointment as Acting Secretary in place of Mr. Pothye he had been on frequent occasions in charge of Marathi and Gujarathi Schools also as Chief Superintendent in Prof. Wejnkar's absence each time for about a year and more. It is no doubt in the fitness of things that the present acting appointment should have gone to him as the most experienced and senior member of the service of the Committee. While he had been working as acting Secretary on a former occasion for about a year his work was found very satisfactory by the Committee and the present Committee has also shown appreciation of his work by again appointing him acting Secretary. Certainly no outsider could be found to do the work of the Committee better than Mr. Bhajee's long and varied experience of educational work in Bombay. Before he was employed as Superintendent of Municipal Urdu Schools in this city he had been doing the same work as a teacher in the Anjuman-Isalam High School Bombay with marked success. Mr. Bhajee possesses also the experience of working in secondary schools. In fact he has been doing all his life nothing but educational work both as a teacher and Inspector of teaching and he possesses much administrative experience also. The proper course, as one would think, would be to confirm Mr. Bhajee as Secretary and no other course would better accord with the sound working rule of administration in such matters. The Committee are bound to be changing as the Corporations and it is the Secretary who forms the necessary link between the Corporation and the working and administration of the department in the past. Whatever the new spirit any existing representative Committee may bring with it it is to the Secretary that it must look for the results of past working and administration and without this knowledge its work must lead to failure if not to disaster. Any Committee of responsible persons like the Schools Committee entrusted with the most important and vital problem of the education of the city's children cannot afford to appoint an outsider to the Secretary's post. Besides such an appointment will certainly take the heart out of the work of Superintendents of Municipal Schools generally. They are all highly educated persons doing strenuous work for the city and familiar with the details and difficulties of primary education of children in this large city. It is the work and experience of these men which paves the Committee's way to success. If this appointment goes to an outsider one fails to understand the object of the Corporation in employing and training this staff of Superintendents doing educational work immediately under the Secretary and the Schools Committee. An outsider would take months to acquaint himself with the details of work and the circumstances in which primary education exists at present and the condition and difficulties of its growth and success. On the contrary the Committee's work will be greatly facilitated if Mr. Bhajee the present acting Secretary is appointed as permanent Secretary.—Yours etc.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

DINKAR SAKHARAM VARDE.

Official and Personal.

Mr. V. H. Nelson, the Port Trust representative in the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, having proceeded on leave, Mr. P. R. Cadell has been elected to serve on the Advisory Committee.

A Calcutta message says, the first forecast samsam (til of Jinjala) crop for 1924-25 shows that the total area so far reported is 21,15,000 acres as compared with 21,00,000 acres at this time last year or an increase of 1 per cent. Sowings still continue in many places.

A Salem message of Friday's date says owing to reported fatfalls, people residing in the old market street at Salem are evacuating.—A.P.

Normal passenger train service between Madras and Madurai was resumed on Sunday 31st instant. (A.P.)

BOMBAY'S PROUDEST DAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

ceedings, but asked the audience not to leave their seats until the Mahatma had taken his seat in the car waiting for him outside.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the Corporation's address:—

To

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Sir,

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, desire to offer you, on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay, on the occasion of your recovery from serious illness and your restoration to freedom, our felicitations and our best wishes for your health and happiness. The news of your illness and removal to hospital caused great concern throughout the country, and in common with numerous associations and public bodies, this Corporation watched with keen anxiety your progress towards recovery and heard with great satisfaction the news of your restoration to health and freedom.

"This is not the occasion to recount the great services which you, Sir, have rendered to the country by the example of your unblemished life inspired with noble idealism. Nor do we propose to dwell on your contribution to all the great causes to which you have dedicated your life. We should like in passing, however, to refer to the invaluable services you have rendered by your efforts to promote unity between the various races inhabiting this country. The progress and peaceful development of India can never be attained so long as there is a clash of interests and ideals and the endeavour to cement and strengthen the bonds between the different communities and placing them on an enduring foundation is one which must command the admiration and gratitude of all who are lovers of India and believe in the greatness of her destiny. In the same category stands your unceasing endeavour to remove the grave disabilities to which large masses of your countrymen are subject under a social system sanctioned by usage and custom. The regeneration of the Depressed Classes must be the key-note of every effort at nation-building, and must form the basis of India's claim to equality of rights and privileges for all who live and labour in the land. It may be that the most enduring monument of your lifework may be found in after years in the work which you are doing to improve the lot of your submerged countrymen and to raise them to the status of free men.

"In conclusion, we wish you, Sir, a speedy and complete recovery and a return to your proper place in the councils of the nation. We hope that you will long be spared to guide the destinies of the millions who look up to you for leadership and that it may fall to your lot to help to usher in a new era in which all the races inhabiting the country may live and work together in a spirit of harmony and mutual confidence. A great future awaits this ancient land, and we pray that a solution may be found for the present difficulties and that India may soon be enabled to take her legitimate place in a commonwealth of free nations on the evolution of which depends the peace and happiness of the world."

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mahatma Gandhi said in reply.

Mr. President and Members of the Corporation and Ladies and Gentlemen, I need offer no apology for my having addressed you first in my mother tongue. But as Bombay is an essentially cosmopolitan city, it is but meet that I should give you the substance of my reply in English also.

I thank you for this address and the sentiments expressed therein. You have emphasised what may be called my humanitarian services. For me humanitarian service, or rather service of all that lives, is religion. And I draw no distinction between such religion and politics. Indeed I cannot conceive a life of full service without its touching politics. I am endeavouring to prove by my experiment that politics without a religious backing is a dangerous pastime resulting in nothing but harm to individuals and nations indulging in them.

But I see that my attempt to introduce religion, as here defined, into our political life, has frightened some of my best friends and co-workers. I am between Scylla and Charybdis. Whilst these friends fear my attempt to treat politics in terms of religion, another group would have me to restrict myself to what they imagine is social service. But if I have faith in my mission I must stand unmoved. I believe that the time is fast coming when politicians will cease to fear the religion of humanity and humanitarians will find entrance into political life indispensable for full service. Hence it is that I am inviting all India to respond to the message of the spinning wheel and khaddar and to promote the establishment of heart-unity between Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians, Jews and others who vainly consider that the God of each is different from the God of the rest. Hence also do I feel that for Hindus it is irreligion to treat any body of men and women as untouchables by reason of birth. These things I hold to be as much politics as they are undoubtedly humanitarian service of the highest type. The best manner then in which I can return my thanks for your address is to invite you to join me and help me in that work and justify your title to be called the premier Corporation in India. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL.

RECEPTION AT GRANT ROAD.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the Gujarat Mail. In spite of heavy showers since the early morning, there was a respectable gathering at the Grant Road Station, although the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had specially requested the public not to overcrowd the platform. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was there on behalf of the B.P.C.C. to welcome Mahatma, together with Mrs. Goldsale and a few others. A few Congress volunteers were keeping order on the platform, for which, however, there was no necessity. The Mahatma was travelling in a second class compartment with his people, and as soon as the train came to a stop it was surrounded by an eager crowd. He was garlanded and then got out of the compartment and proceeded to the motorcar which was waiting outside all the while surrounded by the volunteers. He is putting up at Lohmum Road at Seth Ravashanker Jaggi's bungalow.

IN HONOUR OF MAHATMA.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, a public meeting will be held in honour of Mahatma Gandhi at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA CASE.

SESSIONS TRIAL BEGINS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 27.

The case in which Malang Ahmed Badsha Sahab and five others stand charged with criminal conspiracy, abetment of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property and falsification of accounts in the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, in 1922, came up for trial at High Court sessions before Justice Beasley and a special jury of nine persons. Accused were committed to sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 20th March.

Mr. Nugent Grant assisted by Khan Bahadur Kalifulla Sahab and Inspector Gopalaswamy Iyer, conducted the prosecution. Mr. A. N. Chaudhri, Barrister-at-Law of Calcutta Bar appeared for first three accused while Messrs. Satnarayana and Narasima Chari, High Court Vakils, appeared for other accused.

When the jury were called up to be empanelled, Mr. Satnarayana challenged several gentlemen called, and of the nine chosen without challenge, five are Indians. Vakils for the accused raised certain technical objections against a joint trial in respect of certain accused and Mr. Grant represented that in view of the fact that the prosecution charged all the accused with conspiracy which involved all of them to be parties he would let in evidence against each of them but it would be a waste of public time to have the accused tried separately. Charges against the accused were then read, after which Mr. Grant proceeded to open the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Grant prefaced his remarks by observing that the jury was about to embark on the trial of a case involving a criminal fraud of considerable magnitude. He asked them to exclude from their minds all that they had heard or read about case and said their verdict should entirely depend upon evidence in the case. He explained that the first accused was a graduate of the Madras University, that he had inherited considerable business from his father and had two accounts in the Bank with power to draw overdraft. The second and fourth accused were brothers who were cloth merchants and had kept accounts with Bank. Similarly, fifth accused was brother-in-law of accused No. 2 and 4. He had no account with the Bank but he was largely responsible for the introduction of certain individuals into the Bank because he opened a series of accounts in different Banks in Madras which he utilised for the purpose of facilitating frauds on the Imperial Bank. Counsel next proceeded with the history of the part played by various accused and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The hearing of the Imperial Bank fraud case was resumed to-day at the High Court sessions. Mr. Nugent Grant continuing the case for the prosecution said that so far as the Imperial Bank was concerned the first accused had the reputation of being a man of considerable property. The sanctioned overdraft in the case of the first accused was Rs. 1,10,000. He then referred to the alleged association of the third and fourth accused in the conspiracy by daily operations on a system of uncleared cheques. The third accused, he said, who was introduced to the Bank by the first accused opened an account in the false name of Rukmuddin immediately after the fraud had been started by the first accused. The fifth accused was by no means a man of money. He opened several accounts with a view to accommodating the first four accused whenever their weekly balances fell short. It was apparent that he drew large sums when there was not enough money to accommodate the other accused but these sums were always made good by the other accused. The fifth accused always left a number of blank cheques to be filled in by either the first or other of the accused. Evidence would be adduced to show how large sums of money had been paid to the approver as remuneration. He would adduce only such evidence as was absolutely necessary to establish the systematic fraud that had been committed with full knowledge of one of the fraud and with the ever readiness of one to help the other.

Mr. A. Fullerton, Inspector of Branches, Madras Circle of the Imperial Bank was the first witness examined for the prosecution. He gave evidence relating to the discovery in July 1922, of overdrafts amounting to nine lakhs in the name of Ahmed Badsha Mian, Rukmuddin and Dada Sahab.

Counsel: It would be an untrue statement to say that the Bank had been swindled to the extent of nine lakhs?

Mr. Grant admitted that he had used such an expression and said that at the time the Bank had been swindled of the amount.

Mr. Chaudhri, for the defence: Make a crime of it at one moment and at the next moment make a civil liability of it?

The witness, continuing, said he had not heard that on 14th July, the first accused had been taken to the office of the solicitors of the Bank and that there certain proposals were made to him in the presence of the Bank officials.

Counsel here read out an agreement said to have been signed by the first accused according to which he admitted that certain securities should be kept in the Bank as collateral security for advance made or to be made, and that the Bank should be at liberty to call the securities, the costs incurred in the sales being made good by the accused. The securities included the deeds of property which had cost nine lakhs of rupees.

Counsel: This was two days after the fraud had been detected. The Bank

MR. VINAYAK SAVARKAR

PRESENTED WITH PURSE AND ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

NASIK, Aug. 29.

A purse of Rs. 13,000 with an address on behalf of the Maharashtrians, C. P. and Berars was presented here yesterday, to Barrister Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. Prominent among those present were Mr. N. C. Kelkar M.L.A. Doctors B. S. Mujje, M. B. Velkar and Babasaheb Paranjpye. Numerous wires and letters of congratulations and sympathy with the object of the meeting were received. Dr. B. S. Mujje of Nagpur presided at the function.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar as the President of the "Savarkar Purse Fund Committee" read the address, and requested the President to present the purse and the address to Mr. Vinayak Savarkar.

The President then presented a silver casket containing the purse and the address to Mr. Vinayak Savarkar and garlanded him.

In reply, Mr. Savarkar thanked the public for the great honour done to him. He advised young men not to be tempted by silver caskets and garlands but to do their duty. He accepted the gift not as a reward for the services he had done, but as an earnest regard for the services yet to be rendered by him.

RAIN IN THE SUBURBS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BASTIA, Aug. 28.

The Biblical showers of manna cooked in the kitchens of Heaven could hardly have grained the mouths of the famishing creatures as much as the torrential rains that have been almost incessantly falling since Sunday night, have rejoiced the hearts of the sears of the soil in the Suburbs. In a special way, as these are an agricultural people almost wholly dependent on the bounty of cloudland for their well-being.

Almost three months of the rainy season had elapsed and there was no sign of the coming of anything like rain worthy of the showers. The showers, though incapable of wholly reviving the withered paddy, it is hoped they will go some way in giving a return of say, "four annas in the rupee."

There were grave apprehensions, accentuated by official prognostications of a water famine as indicated by ominous admonitions to use water sparingly. All such doubts and fears have, now fortunately vanished.

should have made up its mind at the time of detection whether to treat this as fraud or civil liability.

Mr. Grant: That is a very difficult question for the witness to answer.

Later on Mr. Chaudhri asked the Crown Prosecutor to produce the bill of costs of Messrs. Morphy and Taylor in connection with the preparation of the agreement.

Mr. Grant claimed privilege and said the bill of costs was a privileged document. Mr. Chaudhri submitted that it could only be claimed as privileged by a client. He had no objection to the documents being placed in the hands of His Lordship who could decide if it contained anything of a confidential nature.

His Lordship disallowed the objection and the documents were filed.

The Court then rose for the day.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

Further hearing of the Imperial Bank case was resumed to-day at the High Court Sessions. The counsel for the defence said with reference to solicitors bill of costs relating to document which was allowed to be filed by His Lordship yesterday that he proposed to ask for production of all documents on Monday. The Court then proceeded to record evidence of Ramchandrayya, approver in the case. The witness said that he was employed as ledger keeper in the bank and was suspended in July 1923. He knew the accused one and four who were brothers and members of the firm of Manjan and Sons. He also knew the sixth accused, another ledger keeper, who was also suspended from the bank's service.

The witness then referred to the several entries made in Manjan were concealed counts and the accounts of Ahmed Badsha and how overdrafts were concealed by means of uncleared cheques and altering figures to bring them within the sanctioned limit. Witness knew the first accused for the last six or seven years and he obliged him by passing two cheques for Rs. 8,000 when in his account there was debit of Rs. 1,12,451. The sum of Rs. 8,000 was unauthorised overdraft and he did not put cheques in overdraft book.

Mr. Nugent Grant at this stage submitted that the defence counsel wanted overdraft book to be produced. For his part he had no objection to the book being produced but he submitted that the book contained information of confidential nature which concerned about 75 per cent of the constituents of the bank. The bank was perfectly willing to assist counsel for defence with any information that was wanted.

Mr. Chaudhri Counsel for defence suggested a course out of difficulty and said that the book might be produced in the office of crown where it might be inspected in the presence of the officer of the bank. In the end it was arranged that the counsel for the defence should specify the items in respect of which book was required and these should be produced by the Bank.

Witness continuing his evidence, deposed to certain loans he had raised from the first accused which were subsequently written off for services rendered by him. Witness was referring to certain temporary overdrafts by the first accused and had not concluded his evidence when the Court rose for the day.

EAST AND WEST.

TURKEY AND THE LEAGUE.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION'S PERFORMANCE.

RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NATIONALISTS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Aug. 7. Can one be surprised at the unwillingness of the Turks to submit the fate of Mosul to the decision of the League of Nations? First there are the topical circumstances, such as English politicians declaring that we have signed a recent treaty with Feisal, and cannot in any case break it. Similar obstacles to any fair discussion are to be found in Press arguments that England is willing to discuss Mosul, but only on the basis of its not reverting to Turkey.

Such current comments, however, are not the real cause of Turkish scepticism. Past decisions of the League lead them to doubt that, even if they wished, the League would dare to oppose the wishes of the Entente. If that could be satisfied, the League would allot the Mosul district to none other than the Feisal government.

The Iraq Arab State is about a real expression of Iraq Arab nationality, as the Irish Free State is of free Irish nationality. Therefore the support of the Hejaz ruler of Iraq, or of the Zionists in Palestine, cannot be quoted as a proof of the League's "impartiality". The support of proteges of the Entente, even if Oriental in race, is no disproof of the widespread allegation that the League is an anti-Muslim and pro-Christian body.

THE LEAGUE IN TURKEY.

It has been my privilege to read the documents of the League of Nations relating to the so-called "deportation of women and children in Turkey." A Commission of Enquiry was set up by the League, which also apparently became a commission of action as well, and assisted superintended, or supplemented various remarkable actions. Some of these actions had been done by the British authorities connected with the Army of Occupation in Turkey. The British High Commission seems to have concerned itself only with the "restitution" or rescue of Christian women and children declared to be illegally detained in Muslim houses. Later, the League Commission went through the form of altering the persecution to cover Muslims detained in Christian houses or institutions. The spirit, however, remained the same; it was a pronouncedly anti-Turkish spirit. Take the following passage from the report 4th September 1922 of Dr. Kennedy, Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry (subsequently expanded into "Commission for the Protection of Women and Children in the Near East"). He says: "Far from the number of victims of deportation and massacre decreasing as time goes on the events in Anatolia since the last meeting of the Assembly have added many thousands of women and children to the number of those already dependent on the intervention of the League of Nations" (i.e. the period September 1921 to September 1922). This open attribution of massacre to the Nationalists, is, of course, unsupported by any evidence in the course of the report. It is of a piece with other sweeping and serious charges in the three reports I have perused. These, however, call for a different treatment than could possibly be afforded in this column. What I wish to refer to here is the methods of the League in conducting an Enquiry. They went for their information to the Christian patriarchs, to the American Near East Relief, to American missionaries and the British High Commission. The Turkish Nationalists and Muslim officials and institutions they treated like prisoners on trial. This Commission of the League openly relied on the pressure exerted by Allied Commissioners, Allied police authorities etc., and spoke of what it would be able to do with any obstructionists directly peace would be restored in Anatolia and the Allies would pour over that land. "As soon as peace is restored and the interior of Anatolia becomes accessible, there must be a very large extension of rescue work." The reclamation of deported women and children outside the French mandatory area is a much larger question which can only be dealt with when the state of war in Anatolia is ended." (A word of explanation is necessary; Miss Jeppé was in charge of this "rescue" work in Aleppo, then in French occupation. Under the protection of the French army of occupation Miss Jeppé pursued a system of "rescue". "She has", the report states "established an advanced post, where girls and boys fugitives from beyond the French Zone of occupation are received and passed on to the home which she has created in Aleppo." This system of raids has, it is understood, led to an accusation that Muslim children have been kidnapped, and treated as "Christian children detained in Muslim homes.")

This "admirable and self-sacrificing work" (see report) very closely resembles the punitive institution established in an enemy country. The same spirit is evinced in the reports on other efforts of a similar character. Dr. Kennedy reports (1921): "This (Neutral House) was an institution established by the Near East Relief to observe reclaimed children." [Observe, not detain.]

"At first", continues the report "there were Muslim representatives, and its aim was to determine the nationality of doubtful cases. It soon became evident" [to the Christian authorities, of course] "that claims made on behalf of alleged Christian children were usually substantiated with the result that the Muslim representatives withdrew; and it became a sort of transition institution where Armenian children were kept pending their assignment to another institution or to their relatives. This plan appears to be very desirable from some points of view, and if the Neutral House could be made an inter-Alleed Headquarters to deal with the whole subject considerable progress might be made."

MORE GEMS.

From the 1921 report: "It is impossible to attempt to carry out a thorough search without proper authority and effective means to deal both with the situation as a whole in this area, and with the particular cases as they occur."

MISS CRESHMAN'S REMARKS.

From the report dated July 16, 1921, of Miss Creshman, one of the members of the alleged "Enquiry", which consisted of two members: "In 1919, in cooperation with the British, I succeeded in recovering a large number of children from the Turks. . . . The Turks were frightened and children were produced more readily. . . . But now with the fear of the Turks a thing of the past. . . . the work confronting the Commission is almost stupendous."

The French translation effected by the League is very loose, and therefore in places obscure and confusing. The sentence, "But now with the fear of the Turks a thing of the past", which is difficult to understand in the original English, becomes in French: "Mais maintenant, avec la menace de voir s'effrayer la nation turque", etc. One cannot avoid the impression of a prejudiced, arbitrary and forcible foray, carried out under Allied protection in Turkish homes and institutions. It is clear that it was criticised and opposed as far as circumstances would permit of criticism, by the Turkish officials and representatives; that its conclusions were challenged, but the objections ruled out; and that the peace, unexpectedly favourable to Turkish nationality, must have put a brake on what is plainly alleged by Turks to have been in certain cases little short of abduction. The annex to the protocol attached to the Treaty of Lausanne goes so far as to provide for the case of Muslims detained in Christian homes or institutions, this being an act of deference to the views of the Turkish representatives.

The Commission of the League of Nations certainly altered in 1922 the form of requisition issued by their office for police assistance to "recover women and children", so as to be applicable to Muslims detained by Christians if any such were suspected. Small good could have been expected by Muslims from any such machinery, so they were not disappointed. As the Commission itself were accused of being Christian detainers of Muslim children their efforts were suspect. The translation of the requisition (which was in French) reads very strangely:

Requisition for the restitution of a woman of a child.
To the Bureau of the Inter-Alleed Police.
You are hereby requested, in conjunction with the Turkish police, to assist the bearer— to deliver a child/a woman whom one believes to be illegally detained in the house of — Name — Address —
Name of the child/woman —
The person, if recovered, must be given up to the bearer. Commission of the League of Nations. Date — Receipt. No. —
Received of M. — living at — a child/woman aged about — years named —
Date — Officer Commanding Sector —

AN UNHAPPY RESEMBLANCE.

It has an unhappy resemblance to the procedure for hunting fugitive slaves. This is the sort of thing of which Dr. Kennedy says: "The work of the Commission has been developed on purely international and humanitarian lines", and calls it "the rehabilitation of destitute women and children who have been detached from their families during the events of the last few years." Miss Karen Jeppé, who conducted the League of Nations Home, or receiving house for the women and children rounded up in part of Anatolia, says the League of Nations has rescued them from slavery and misery. Dr. Kennedy says, however, apparently of the Constantinople area, "Of the total number reclaimed, many have been taken from Turkish orphanages in this area." Not from Turkish harems, slavery and misery. And Dr. Kennedy in the midst of the foulest accusations against Muslims, such as that of sending girls who repudiate Islam to houses of ill-fame, a simply incredible accusation, refers to some of the girls "res-

cued": "Some have actually for various reasons escaped to their Muslim homes, and have only after being reclaimed (1) remained satisfied. This is to be explained by the fact that they went from comfortable Turkish homes to Armenian institutions where no luxury exists or is possible." So these, at any rate, were "rescued", against their will, from "slavery" to which they "escaped" and returned—only to be dragged back by the police and these frenzied maniacs of Christian benevolence and humanitarianism. And the "misery" they were "reclaimed" from consisted in comfortable Turkish homes, while the tender mercies and luxury of an institution awaited them, where they are detained until "satisfied", otherwise crushed into acquiescence.

"A WORK OF REPATRIATION."

We have heard of this work as a work of "Repatriation" of Greek and Armenian women and children. On examining the reports we find the vastly preponderating factor to be Armenian boys and girls. Where are Armenians repatriated to? We find no mention of the Soviet Armenian Republic of Erivan. We do hear of a barracks built outside of Aleppo by the "Armenian Red Cross London", the Armenian Patriarchate, and so on. But the final destination of the "rescued" Armenians seems either to be residence in an institution if children, or emigration to Greece or even to America, in the case of adults.

It has been asserted that many Turkish ladies are cooperating in the work of this "Commission for the Protection of Women and Children in the Near East", and this statement is made in the sense that the work and reports of the Commission cannot be anti-Turkish and that its reports must be true and its charges warranted. It is quite credible that the well-known charity and benevolence of Muslim ladies may prompt them to support any movement which is likely to touch even a percentage of cases of misfortune and distress. Such ladies, however, cannot be conscious of the public implications given to this movement, ranging all the way up to "imprisonment of Greek and Armenian women in Turkish harems." The word imprisonment being since withdrawn, in a very unofficial and casual manner, the charges remain of illegal detention in Turkish and other Muslim homes and institutions. The Turkish Red Crescent Society is implicated and criticised, slavery, misery and consignment to houses of ill-fame are also among the allegations or insinuations.

MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

ADDRESS FROM THE PARSIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 25. The Parsi community of Kolhapur entertained H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur to a largely attended evening party and presented him with an address on the 25th inst. Mr. Dossabhai Bhivandiwalla read the address which, after congratulating the Maharaja on the distinction of G.C.I.E. lately received by him, referred to the services rendered to the State by Khan Bahadur M. C. Taraporewalla as Dewan of Kolhapur for many years and the connection of Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhivandiwalla with the management of the State's Akbari Department for 25 years. A tribute was paid to the Maharaja's various activities in the work of public welfare and mention was made of his recent donation to the Wellington College. In conclusion the address assured the Maharaja of the Parsi community's steadfast devotion and loyalty to the Gadi of Kolhapur.

In his reply to the address the Maharaja thanked Mr. Dossabhai and the Parsi community for their congratulations and remarked that though they were small in number some of them had distinguished themselves by their excellent services to his State. He appreciated their reference to the loyal and zealous services of both Khan Bahadur Taraporewalla and Khan Bahadur Bhivandiwalla. After complimenting Prof. Dastoor on his services to the Rajaram College and expressing his gratification at the zeal and energy with which Mr. Dossabhai was carrying on the work of his late father, he closed his speech.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A special meeting of Divisional Surgeons, Officers and Members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas High School on the 24th inst., when Major S. K. Engineer, O.B.E., J.P., presiding. The chairman in opening the proceedings of the meeting said that they all met that day to express their feelings of regret and sorrow at the untimely demise of Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki, Lady Superintendent of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He referred to Mrs. Panthaki's valuable and disinterested services in various fields, especially in the cause of ambulance work and said that in fact the deceased was one of their own leading members. He then called upon Capt. M. E. Pavri, J.P., to place the first resolution.

Capt. Pavri in proposing the following resolution eulogised the deceased's splendid services both to the St. John Ambulance Association and to the Brigade:—"That the members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas place on record their deep sense of regret at the sad and untimely demise of Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki, which took place on Monday, the 18th August, 1924, at an early age of 42. Mrs. Panthaki was taking keen interest in the welfare of this Division with her husband. The next resolution requesting the chairman to forward a copy of the first resolution to the deceased's husband Mr. D. E. Panthaki, proposed by Officer G. N. Gazdar and seconded by Officer D. S. Bharucha was carried unanimously and a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

ANOTHER MEETING.

A similar meeting was held in the evening by members of the Parsi Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Div. Surgeon Dr. A. D. Edal Behram, B.A., M.B.B.S., presiding, when similar resolutions of condolence were passed. Dr. Edal Behram, Capt. K. S. Patel, Nursing Sisters S. D. Desai, B. B. Mody, G. N. Hakim and P. M. Kutar were the speakers. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting, carried in solemn silence all standing. The resolution was then put to vote, and was and was the founder of the Parsi Nursing Division holding the posts of Divisional Secretary since its inception and latterly of the Divisional Superintendent till her death, thus making common cause for the furtherance of the ambulance movement. The members assembled here also sympathised and condoned with Mr. Panthaki, praying that the Almighty to give him sufficient fortitude to bear this loss and hope that he may soon return to his activities with more zeal and energy to carry on the noble work.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING: 6TH DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 11 miles.
OFFICER 1
TARICK 2
ADWAN 3

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 11 miles.
BASIRA HOPE 1
HAMAR 2
MIDHER BEG 3

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division III.—Distance 11 miles.
CAIRO 1
PALEFACE 2
KANDINAVA 3

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
JOVIAL 1
HAPPY TIMES 2
POMME ANNA 3

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.
PRECIOUS LASS 1
BELL'S LIFE 2
STORMONT 3

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 11 miles.
VALE OF YORK 1
SWITHIN 2
SOLO BRIDGE 3

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
MISS EVANS 1
TREASURY 2
DISCOBOLUS 3

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
MOONSHINER 1
DIVIDE 2
STARSHOT 3

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
AMIN 1
BAKTAVAR 2
HATCHEL 3

GIMCRACK STAKES RESULT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The following is the result of Gimcrack Stakes at York:—
Gamo Shot 1
Horseshoe 2
Loeborg 3
Seven ran. Won by half length; same between second and third. Betting: 9/4 against Loeborg; 100/30 Game Shot; 6/1 Roindre.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The following are the closing scores of cricket matches which started yesterday:—
Gloucestershire versus Scotland.—Match was drawn. Scotland made 107 in their first innings. Bennett took four for 37. Gloucestershire declared their second innings closed at 111 for eight, and requiring 167 to win. Scotland made 147 for nine.

Surrey versus Leicestershire.—Surrey won by innings and 155 runs. Surrey scored 418 for eight in their first innings and declared. Shepherd made 192 and Sandham 115. Geary took seven for 130. Leicestershire were dismissed second time for 120. Fowke made 53 and Fenley took five for 40.

Sussex versus Lancashire.—Lancashire have made 181 for six in their second innings and are 134 ahead. E. Tyldesley made 72. Rain interfered with play.

Warwick versus Warwickshire.—Warwick first innings totalled 110. They followed on and have made 223 for four. Parsons scored 121 and Santal 55. Warwick are now 12 runs behind.

Worcester versus Nottingham.—Nottingham made 324 in first innings. John Gunn made 57 and Root took seven for 120. Worcester have made 69 for two in their second innings and are 66 behind.

Hampshire versus Yorkshire.—Yorkshire won by ten wickets. Yorkshire made 136 in their first innings. Kennedy took seven for 41. Hampshire second innings totalled 97. Kilner took six for fifteen. Yorkshire made 34 for no wicket in their second innings.

Somerset versus South Africans.—South Africans won by nine wickets. South Africans first innings totalled 268. Catterall made 80 and Taylor 45. Bridges took six for 61. Somerset made 139 in second innings. Carter taking six for 50. South Africans scored 79 for one in the second innings.

There was no play in match between Levenson Gowers XI and Glamorgan owing to rain.—Reuter.

POLO IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Meado Brook (Long Island).—A British polo team, comprising Kirkwood (one), Phillips Hornby (two), Hurndall (three) Atkinson (back) defeated a picked American side whose total rating was 24 goals by 7 goals to 2.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says only in the fifth period did the visitors show signs of the long-awaited combination play in which they scored thrice, whilst ponies for the first time in the game were more than a match for the private strings of the opponents. Thereafter, the

team again weakened. The day's showing was, therefore, disappointing at this late stage.

Lacey, interviewed by Reuter, said that he hopes to play in big games.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

POLICE BEAT COLABA UNITED.

With over 70 hours' rain, the Cooperage was hardly fit for football on Friday evening when the Colaba United lost to the City Police by the odd goal in five in a second division fixture. There was an extremely poor attendance, the gate receipts amounting to about Rs. 3. Given the free sides were empty except at the southern gate where a few supporters of the Colaba United braved the weather to encourage the barefooted XI. The Police men scored three goals in the first half Kelly being responsible for the first and Sharpe for the second and third. The United after several good attempts scored their first goal through Dado.

On changing over the Colaba men played a better game and got into the Police area several times and towards the end have scored the second goal with a beautiful head. The game was not altogether uninteresting for the efforts of players to balance themselves and many of the tactics were amusing enough to cause a score of people on the stand to burst into peals of laughter.

The teams were:—
Police:—Gardiner; Dewy and Cooper; Priestley Robert and Gardiner; Littlewood, Kelly, Sharp, McKenzie, and Gulam Mahmood.
Colaba United:—Baboo; Viswanath and Nathan; Adam, Manoo and Balaji; Bajee, Lava, Ramjee, Dadoo, and Kisen.
Referee:—Idr, Robertson.

HINDU GYM GET 8 GOALS.

The Hindu Gymkhana suffered a bad trouncing from the second string of the Wandhy Road XI on the Oval losing by no less than eight goals. The first meeting between these two teams had resulted in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana by two goals only and there were only nine Hindus to play. Naturally, the Marice Lines people expected a similar defeat at most and it must have been a severe shock to them to go home with eight goals on a wet day like this, after a mail-day's work. If the Bombay Gymkhana could give them 8 goals the Gloucesters may yet break the 14 goal record of a few years ago in the Rovers Tournament. For the Gymkhana Hardcastle scored 4, and Sunny-stone, Sharpe, Paton and Milne scored one each.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

FIXTURES.

The following are the dates of matches in the first and second rounds of the Rovers' Tournament:—
Monday, 8th Sept.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y.M.C.A.
Tuesday, 9th Sept.—G. I. P. Parel vs. Remnants, Hyderabad.
Wednesday, 10th Sept.—B. B. R.F.A. vs. West Kents.
Thursday, 11th Sept.—Gloucesters Regiment vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Friday, 12th Sept.—Sydenham College vs. Dragons.
Saturday, 13th Sept.—North Staffordshire vs. West Yorkshire.
Monday, 15th Sept.—Winners of G. I. P. vs. Remnants vs. winners of Gloucesters vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Tuesday, 16th Sept.—Winners of Bombay Gym. vs. Y. M. C. A. vs. K.S.L.
Wednesday, 17th Sept.—"Staff" vs. Durham L. Infantry.
Thursday, 18th Sept.—Royal Artillery vs. Middlesex Regt.
Friday, 19th Sept.—Winners of B.B. R.F.A. vs. West Kents vs. Colaba United.
Saturday, 20th Sept.—Royal Scots vs. Mohan Bagan.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

1. Newly landed English horses in Training.
2. WORK OF ART, b. g. 2 yrs. by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
3. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b. f. 2 yrs by Louvois—Miss Flighty
4. KIRNDANCE, c. f. 2 yrs. by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
5. LOCH EILEAN, b. f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marion d' Eau.
6. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs. by George—By Bressil.
7. SPRING RUNNING, b. g. 3 yrs. by Call O' the Wild—Merryweather.
8. MORRISTOWN, b. f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2, 4 and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUP, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kungul Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byeulla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimatised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings. 20479

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CURRENCY PROBLEM.

MODIFICATION OF RULES.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S LETTER
TO BENGAL CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

In an important letter addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Finance Department of the Government of India refer to the modification of rules which the Government of India hope will enable the emergency currency provisions to be applied with greater elasticity in future. The letter is in reply to a letter of the Chamber, dated 16th July, on the subject of currency situation and is supplementary to the remarks made by the Finance Member during the discussion with the Committee of the Chamber on 12th July when the Finance Member was supplied with an advance copy of the Chamber's letter. The Finance Department in the course of their reply observe: "So far as regards the seasonal stringency the Government of India observe that in your Committee's opinion the provisions for the issue of emergency currency against the internal trade Bills are adequate and the purpose of the letter under reply is to draw the attention to the question of measures for providing for a permanent or at least a quasi-permanent expansion of the currency. Your Committee point out that when an effective ratio obtains between rupee and gold, means are available for an automatic increase in the currency whenever there is an effective demand for an increase. Your Committee do not, however, suggest that time has arrived for fixing a new statutory ratio and the Government of India believe that they concur with them in regarding this as premature. The point, therefore, on which your Committee lay stress is the absence of such means during the present period of transition. The Government of India agree that no automatic provision for expanding the currency exists as things are at present. They are, however, doubtful whether the stabilisation of rupee in terms of gold would greatly relieve stringency in the money market, even when both rupee and sterling have a stable exchange value. A pre-war experience proves there is a strong probability that the condition of the money market in India will for many years to come vary during the year between considerable ease and somewhat acute stringency.

The Committee state that when its percentage of cash to liabilities is falling the Bank of England raises Bank rate with two objects in view, viz., to restrict the credit and to attract gold from abroad. The Government in India do not think this an adequate statement of purposes of movements in the Bank of England's discount rate. It is difficult to compress a statement on the subject into a sentence. But it would be truer to say that the object with which the Bank of England raises its rates is to protect its cash balance by checking the demand for and increasing the supply of immediately loanable funds, thereby setting up a tendency towards a

fall in commodity prices and an increase in the exchange value of sterling. The final result may frequently be when sterling has a stable ratio to gold the attraction of gold from abroad. This, however, is a symptom of the successful attainment of purposes with which the Bank rate was raised rather than an object in itself.

If the position is carefully analysed, it will be found that movements in the Bank rate in India have very much the same general purpose as in England. This being so, the Government of India cannot but think that the Committee have failed to realise the full implications of their statement, that as soon as the Imperial Bank's cash balance falls to a slow figure, the Government ought immediately to take steps to expand the currency. Your Committee suggest that this should be done by the purchase of sterling at the market rate then ruling and the issue of currency against the sterling so purchased. If literally interpreted and carried to its logical conclusions this formula would have the result of driving the sterling value of the rupee continually downwards. The Banks and others concerned would have no inducement to keep their funds liquid since they would know that danger signal of a heavy fall in the Imperial Bank's cash balance would not involve any restriction of credit or increase in the Bank rate since withdrawals from the Imperial Bank would at once be made good by manufacture of fresh currency. Indeed the continued issue of currency in India against sterling purchased at continually declining rates could be justified only if it were done in pursuance of a deliberate policy of bringing down the exchange value of the rupee. Even so, when the moment came for stabilising rupee at its lowered level, authorities would at once have to give up using the size of the Imperial Bank's cash balance as their sole guide and take the rate of exchange once more into consideration. They would then have to refuse as far as possible to issue currency against sterling at a figure below the level chosen for stabilisation and it is probable that before the new rate had been made finally effective there would once again be a particularly acute period of stringency in the money market in spite of large recent additions to the currency or rather because of the habits engendered during the period of expansion. It will be gathered that in the opinion of the Government of India, it is essential whether during the present period of transition or in the normal circumstances when the rupee has a stable relation to gold that state of the exchanges as well as the size of the Imperial Bank's cash balance should be taken into consideration in determining whether an expansion of currency is desirable. In other words, the Government hold that they must necessarily gauge the demand for currency to a certain extent by what your Committee call the demand for Councils.

This brings me to the remarks of your Committee in paragraph 11 of the letter under reply on the subject of the functions of the Exchange Banks. The Government do not for a moment suggest that it is the duty of the Exchange Banks to operate at a loss in order to enable the Government to expand the currency. Equally they claim that it is not the function of the government or of any other authority in charge of currency to expand the currency in order to enable the Exchange Banks to ring out funds to India at the rate of exchange which while profitable to them may as the Committee recognise in paragraphs 8 and 10 involve the tax-payer in loss.

In normal times, when the rupee has a fixed exchange value it is the readiness of those who need currency to import gold or to sell sterling at gold (import) a point which determines the amount of additional currency created whether against the gold deposited in London or in India or against sterling deposited in London in the period of transition. The attention must equally be paid to the readiness of those who need currency to purchase it for sterling and the fact that rupee stood throughout the last busy season consistently below one shilling 4 pence. Gold must be taken as a *prima facie* evidence in spite of some temporary stringency in the market that the floods on the exchange of large issues of currency during and after the war had not completely ceased to operate any issue of currency against sterling in London so long as the exchange is below one shilling 4 pence. Gold is obviously a factor militating against an immediate rise of exchange to the minimum level in such conditions. While the Government are prepared to give weight to the fact of stringency in the market and issue currency against sterling in moderate quantities, it is clear that they should not do so unless the Imperial Bank is taking measures on its own account to protect its cash balances and the demand for conversion of sterling into rupees is evidenced by a strong and rising exchange. The fact that as much as 12 crores of additional currency were so issued against sterling last winter in spite of the fact that exchange never reached or even approached closely to the figure of 1s. 4d. gold is sufficient proof of the government recognition of the need for proceeding gradually and cautiously and giving due weight to other factors besides the factor of exchange.

The point made by your Committee that 12 crores only of rupee currency were issued against £12,000,000 of sterling does not affect the main argument. The result was merely to make amount of sterling cover more than ample as security, for the additional rupee currency issued and while increasing the amount of sterling securities shown as held in the paper currency reserve in London to reduce correspondingly the amounts shown as held in the Secretary of State's balances. Nothing more than a difference in book-keeping was involved and it would have been a simple enough matter had it been desirable to modify the formal entries in the accounts so as to increase the amount of rupees issued without increasing the amount of sterling cover. All that would have been required would have been an issue of *hoc Treasury Bills* to the paper currency reserve in India sufficient to cover the whole or a part of the difference

POONA LETTER.

WELCOME RAIN.

AN UNNECESSARY
CONTROVERSY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

In my last, I described these August days as mid-summer scorching days for absolute want of rain. But from the very next day the whole aspect changed, rain began to fall in showers. And the rain, it is reported, is not confined to Poona alone, but has benefited most of the districts of Maharashtra. Even to the time of writing it is dripping and in Poona at least the whole famous paraphernalia of Poona rainy season is fully spread out on the roads and in the alleys. Whatever that be, the showers, though late in the day, have done immense good and the threatening famine conditions will surely be a little softened.

On Tuesday last a public meeting was held in the Kiroloskar Theatre under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Messrs. D. V. Gokhale and Babashah Paranjpe related the proceedings of the Swarajist Conference at Calcutta as they had seen it in person. Mr. Paranjpe declared that the programme of the Swarajya Party was the programme of Lok Tilak as decided at Amritsar and he pointed out that even M. Gandhi had so often changed his opinions. He appealed to people to elect a majority of delegates at Belgaum and prove that they were the true disciples of Lokamanya. Maulana Hasrat Mohani who had come to Poona to see Mr. Kelkar was requested to address the meeting. He explained why he had joined the Swarajya Party. He said that the programme of that Party was so wide that every temperance had scope in it. He did not believe only in Khadi, nor did he believe only in Councils. He wanted all-sided work and therefore he joined the Party.

AN UNSEEMLY QUARREL.

An unseemly quarrel is going on in the Marathi newspapers. It is a triangular fight. The scuffle is all about Mr. N. C. Kelkar's biography of Lok Tilak. When the biography was first published, the local "Dnyan Prakash", an organ of the Servants of India Society, having perhaps nothing to go at and perhaps also to satisfy their want of any biography of their Guru, G. K. Gokhale, wrote about a dozen articles criticising Mr. N. C. Kelkar's book in general and condemning Tilak in particular. A certain Mr. N. R. Phatak also vented his wrath against Mr. Kelkar by dashing off three or four articles in the "Vividh Dnyan Vistar." Mr. Kelkar replied to both these critics point by point in the "Kesari." But at least one of the two critics has taken up his pen again to make mean attacks on Tilak and his sacrifice. The controversy of the sacrifices made by Ranade, Gokhale and Tilak is really disgusting. All the three were eminent in their own ways. To the present generation the quarrel appears absolutely futile and dirty. "Do not speak ill of the dead," I hope the latter will not be further uncharitable.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar left Poona for Simla on Wednesday to attend the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly. He attended the ceremony of presenting a purse to Barrister Savarkar held at Nasik. Mahatma Gandhi is coming here on the 4th of September. In the morning he will unveil the bust of Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar in the Reay Market. In the afternoon a meeting for ladies will be held in the Kiroloskar Theatre. At 5 p.m. the Convocation ceremony of the Tilak University will take place and at night he will deliver a public lecture in the Reay Market.

The vernacular "Swarajya", an uncompromising No-changer, has congratulated the Bengal Swarajists on their success in again throwing out the Ministers' pay.

between the rupee value of £12,000,000 with exchange at 2s. and the value at current rates of exchange.

The Government of India trust that enough has been said to convince the Committee that actions and policy of the Government in the matter of provisions of currency in India are such as are best calculated to serve India's interests in existing circumstances. The Government are prepared to continue to make full use of the means already available for creating additional currency against sterling in accordance with the needs of the market. They will not hesitate to ask for further statutory powers, if they are at any time convinced that their existing powers are insufficient. But they do not regard such action as necessary or desirable at the present time. Neither do they propose to introduce legislation until more experience has been gained of the operation of the Act of 1923 to increase the limit up to which the emergency currency may be issued against the internal trade Bills. They have, however, come to the conclusion that some modification is desirable in conditions governing the issue of emergency currency. At present, the rule is that no loan may be made to the Imperial Bank from the paper currency reserve unless the Bank rate is not below 6 per cent and that no more than 4 crores can be issued when the Bank rate is below 7 per cent, a further 4 crores when the Bank rate is 7 per cent, and the remaining 4 crores when the Bank rate is 8 per cent. It is proposed in future while retaining the limit of 4 crores when the Bank rate is at 6 per cent, to permit the issue of remaining 8 crores when the Bank rate is at 7 per cent or over. Without any special limit at 7 per cent, the Government of India hope that this modification of rules will enable emergency currency provisions to be applied with greater elasticity.

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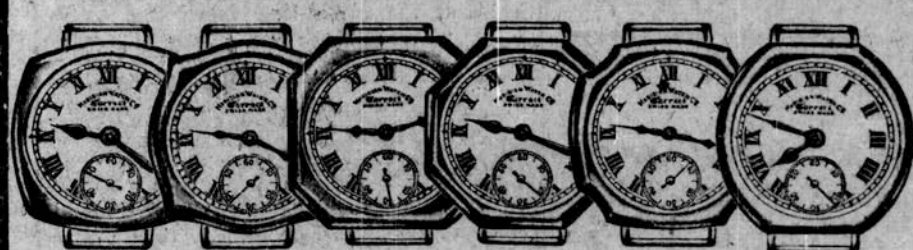
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TO THE EDITOR.

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DEPUTATION'S WORK.

HAS MADE INDIA A BURNING QUESTION.

DR. BESANT ON HER FUTURE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, August 29.

The necessity for unity on the essentials of Swaraj was emphasised by Dr. Annie Besant who was interviewed on her arrival this morning by the Associated Press.

Referring to the work of the deputation of the National Conference Dr. Annie Besant said:—

"The work of the deputation in England was to represent the convention programme and to familiarise the English public with the method of our work. I think we may fairly say that we have made India a burning question in the political life of England. We found the Labour Party entirely with us and as Mr. Smillie publicly said the majority of the Cabinet are with us. We found the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India thoroughly friendly with us and the latter especially had long conversations with Mr. Sastri and discussed the present Reform Act of 1919 within all its aspects. The change of attitude is shown in the very large number of questions on India that are asked in Parliament and perhaps one of the strongest proofs of this strange attitude is shown in the angry attacks of the Tory Press. It complains that the situation has changed since the deputation reached England and the attitude of the Government has been far too friendly. The great difficulty of the Government is, of course, that it has no majority in the House. Mr. MacDonald, has been so successful with his foreign policy with the help given to the German restoration, while at the same time friendship with France has thoroughly restored and is more cordial than it has ever been since the peace, that an appeal to the country should be likely to give him real power. The result of this may be that Government will take an early opportunity of going to the country and may then return with a majority. We shall then have the right to claim from the Labour Party the fulfilment of its promise to give India Dominion Home Rule. The deputation held a very large number of meetings in England, Scotland and Wales and in every case strong sympathy has been shown with Indian freedom. Many of these meetings were called by the Labour Party and no fewer than 363 Labour Organisations sent up to the Prime Minister and to their own member of Parliament a resolution in support of the Dominion Home Rule for India. There were also some important invitation meetings to hear the deputation such as those given by the British India Union, Sir Ali Imam and other noted people. One important action taken was in consequence of an invitation issued to Mr. Sastri and myself by Mr. Harkishandlal and Mr. Bomanji at a small meeting at which Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. K. C. Roy and Sir Krishna Gupta were also present. We consulted together over the political position in London and arranged for a weekly meeting at the House of Muriel Countess De La Warr where Mr. Sastri and I lived during our stay in England. It was at this weekly meeting that the declaration was drawn up of the essentials of a Free Constitution for India. This was presented to the Secretary of State and also to the Prime Minister, and at the latter interview, Sir Ali Imam, Sir K. G. Gupta and Mr. K. C. Roy were present joining our deputation. This programme was published in all the leading English papers and also appeared widely in India. If there should be a general election and the Labour Party should be in a majority, the convention will, I hope, present a Commonwealth of India Bill and ask them to pass it through Parliament. If they are not in a majority, I have arranged with a number of M.P.'s, Liberals and Labour, to back such a bill in the first session in the new year. I may say that my work has been rendered easy by the fact that I have worked with the Labour Party for these fifty years of my public life and also that I have been a member of the Fabian Society to which several of the ministers belong since 1884."

Mrs. Besant then referred to the chief hindrance to her deputation's work in England. She said:

"The chief hindrance to our work was in the idea in England that India was so divided into opposing parties that there was no one able to speak for it as a whole and no one with whom the Government could deal with a certainty of giving satisfaction."

FUTURE WORK IN INDIA.

On her future work in India Mrs. Besant said:

"A great part of my work in India which I shall immediately take up will therefore be to try to unite all the parties outwardly on that on which they all agree, namely the absolute necessity for Swaraj. I constantly said in England that we all

PROMOTION OF KHADDAR.

SWARAJIST RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 27.

As a result of a ballot held yesterday, three non-official resolutions have been tabled for discussion in the Council of State on September 9, and two on September 11. Sardar Jogendra Singh will urge the appointment of a Reconciliation Board to consider the whole Sikh question, and promote settlement by mutual agreement. Sir M. Mackenzie Dalabhai will recommend steps to be taken to introduce suitable legislation providing for annual provision for reduction of avoidance of public debt. Lala Sukhir Sinha will urge that the export of wheat outside India be stopped, as was done two years ago.

On September 11, Mr. Raza Ali, who was a member of the Frontier Committee, will recommend that steps be taken to give effect to the reforms proposed in the Committee report, and Sardar Jogendra Singh will recommend that a private company be allowed to purchase the East Indian Railway of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway outright.

A list of forty-six resolutions admitted by the President of the Assembly has been issued by the Legislative Department, subject to disallowance by the Governor-General. They are mostly either party motions, or resolutions sent in by groups of members, evidently to defy the ballot box. The Swarajists in a resolution say that the response made to the Assembly's resolution on full responsible Government adopted on February 12, is wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory, and will urge a substantial acceptance of their resolution. There is another by the Swarajists and others stating that as Indian industries form the basis of the Indian fiscal policy, all purchases of iron and steel by the Government department, be restricted to iron and steel of Indian origin. Fourteen Swarajists have a resolution urging the organisation of handspinning and handweaving on a large scale to relieve unemployment and poverty. A few more will ask the purchase of handspun and handwoven khaddar in all cases when the departments of Government require the use of cloth. Nearly thirty non-officials are responsible for a motion on the removal of the sex disqualification, and the grant to women of franchise on the same terms as men.

SUFFERINGS OF HAJ PILGRIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, August 27.

The local Anjuman Islamia has passed a resolution deprecating the treatment meted out to the Haj Pilgrims by Sheriff and has expressed regret at the sufferings of those helpless people. Another resolution requests the Government of India to make adequate arrangements for safe return of all such pilgrims to India.

agreed on that point and differed only in our method of obtaining it. I shall therefore try to bring about sufficient unity of method to enable us to work together. The National Convention has no programme beyond gaining Swaraj by constitutional methods, so that there is now really nothing to prevent. Since Pandit Motilal Nehru has entered the legislature, and a large part of the Swarajia Party is in favour of working through the Councils there is nothing to prevent them from working together. It is suicidal for any party desiring Swaraj to refuse co-operation with those who have the same object and who are not prepared to resort to violence. I hope to see Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Convention on my way to Simla early next month. I see no reason why all who wish for Home Rule should not unite in drawing up a Commonwealth of India Bill to which object all personal feelings should be subordinated. When that Bill is drawn up, it will be necessary to carry on a strong and sustained agitation in its support until it is accepted by Parliament; and I believe that such an acceptance will be compelled by the British public opinion, but unity among ourselves is the sine qua non.

Concluding Dr. Annie Besant referred to Sir Sankaran Nair's work in England and pointed out that Sir Sankaran was working very hard for India's freedom.

"It is not unlikely," she added, "that he may be chosen as a candidate for the Labour Party at the next general election. He would be a most valuable man in Parliament, and he is full of activity and courage."

The interview then ended.

DR. BESANT'S ARRIVAL.

Dr. Annie Besant arrived in Bombay on Friday morning from England where she had been on a deputation on behalf of the National Convention. A large number of Dr. Besant's friends and admirers had gathered at the mole to receive her. The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" arrived at the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m. When Mrs. Besant landed from the steamer, she was literally besieged by a crowd of her admirers who garlanded her profusely. Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, also received her and offered her a garland of Khadi yarn.

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REVOKE OR SUSPEND NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mrs. Naidu has been reported to have said that Mahatma wrongly took as genuine the enthusiasm roused at his first clarion call. Let me hope she sticks to this statement which does really contain substantial truth. The Mahatma is busy introspecting and has not been deluded by the apparent success he got at Ahmedabad two months ago. I beg that he will consider the utterance of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and also the following few words written by me after nights of thought devoted to them.

I do not share the opinion that the place of the Mahatma is only on the mountain tops, but rather believe that while his genius is inspired by the loftiest peaks, his place of work is the thickest market-place. I do not look upon Mahatma's programme to be of a visionary, unless it be contended that every prophet has to be a visionary. Mahatma's programme is essentially practical and the only programme that will lead us to Swaraj. Let me add here that many of my friends, who differ from Mahatma in respect of Councils, hold the same view. Many of these gentlemen, who would otherwise have been very good workers under the leadership of Mahatma, have to put themselves under another banner merely because Mahatma's programme involves boycott of Legislative Chambers.

I have, therefore, been driven to implore Mahatma to definitely revoke or at least suspend Non-Cooperation.

Entry into the Legislative bodies was certainly contraband under Non-Cooperation as conceived by Mahatma and accepted at his instance by the Indian National Congress at Calcutta and Nagpur. To-day it is a fact, which nobody can deny, that Congressmen have been elected to the State legislative bodies by Congressmen. To-day Non-Cooperation exists only for swearing purposes at least so far as towns and cities are concerned. I do not want to discuss whether Non-Cooperation has succeeded or failed. I shall, however, state this. In the year 1923, nearly twenty thousand voters attended at the Council-polling booths, while at the polling booth for the election of two delegates to the Congress on behalf of Girgaum Ward, hardly one hundred Congressmen presented themselves although the election was contested. This is a fact which Mahatma will consider deeply. The point is that we of the cities, who have to live compulsory artificial lives, have not the capacity to boycott Councils. The only question that Mahatma has to answer for us is whether Mahatma prefers a verbal affirmation of Non-Cooperation to honesty. In my opinion, the main contribution of Mahatma to Indian public life is "non-violence and truthfulness" or "peace and legitimacy" as the Congress Creed puts it. The Council controversy has materially disturbed that contribution. False unities and false differences have crept into the Nationalist circles. The prevalent swearing by Non-Cooperation has set premium on hypocrisy, cleverness and intrigue; while honesty and straightforwardness are being punished.

Mahatma alone will be able to cure the Congress of the false atmosphere in which it is enveloped. Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Srinivasrao Kanjalgil have already asked all the five boycotts to be repeated. But neither of them will stick to a logical stand at Belgaum. Mr. J. K. Mehta pleaded for the suspension of the boycotts but it is doubtful if even he will fare better at the hour of trial. I plead with Mahatma for a revocation or at least a suspension of Non-Cooperation. Council-entry is inconsistent with Non-Cooperation as adopted at Calcutta and Nagpur. And we want the boycott of Councils to be specifically revoked. The only way to do so is to revoke Non-Cooperation or to suspend it subject to the proviso that the boycott of Councils should come in the moment the Congress decides to launch upon a refusal to pay taxes. If at all it be necessary to keep Non-Cooperation as the evangel ever present before Congressmen, let it be frankly based on the present enforcement of only two boycotts viz. (1) the boycott of titles and (2) the boycott of all foreign cloth with its concomitant the exclusive use of Khaddar by all those who want to be the elected representatives of Congressmen on the Congress Committees of different grades.

Mahatma was moving for a removal of the boycott of Courts at Ahmedabad when he was ruled out of order. He once expressed that he intended to move an amendment of the Creed itself. Revocation of Non-Cooperation is neither as drastic as the latter nor as piecemeal and illogical as the former. None but Mahatma will have the courage to deal with Non-Cooperation in a frank manner. Therefore I appeal to Mahatma and hope he will consider this appeal—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Gandevi, Aug. 28.

A Nagpur correspondent wires that the Marwar Sevashan has started the Mahar Relief Fund collection as resolved in the general meeting of the 17th inst., and that Rs. 300 have been realised.

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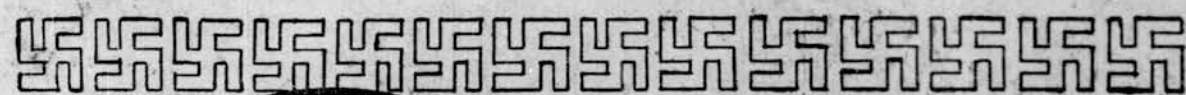
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